THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, for the Trustees, at the office of TOWNE & BACON, Printers, 538 Clay street, opposite Leidesdorff.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $5 00. For Six Months, payable in advance, $3 00. Ten copies, $30 00.

☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to "THE PACIFIC."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND POSTMASTERS.—The legal Postage on THE PACIFIC for six months, is 12½ cents *and no more*, to be paid in advance by the subscriber at the office of delivery—to the Atlantic States, the Postage is 25 cents, payable also in advance at the office of delivery.



For right is right, since God is God.
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty
To falter would be sin.

AN OLD POEM.

Oh! it is hard to work for God,
To rise and take his part
Upon this battle-field of earth,
And not sometimes lose heart!

He hides himself so wondrously,
As though there were no God;
He least is seen when all the powers
Of ill are most abroad.

Or he deserts us at the hour
The fight is almost lost;
And seems to leave us to ourselves
Just when we need him most.

Ill masters good; good seems to change
To ill with greatest ease;
And, worst of all, the good with good
Is at cross purposes.

It is not so, but so it looks;
And we lose courage then;
And doubts will come if God hath kept
His promises to men.

Ah! God is other than we think;
His ways are far above,
Far above reason's hight, and reached
Only by childlike love.

The look, the fashion of God's ways,
Love's life-long study are;
She can be bold, and guess, and act,
When reason would not dare.

She has a prudence of her own;
Her step is firm and free;
Yet there is cautious science, too,
In her simplicity.

Workman of God! oh lose not heart,
But learn what God is like;
And in the darkest battle-field
Thou shalt know where to strike.

Oh, blessed is he to whom is given
The instinct that can tell
That God is on the field when he
Is most invisible.

And blessed is he who can divine
Wherein real right doth lie,
And dares to take the side that seems
Wrong to man's blindfold eye!

Oh, learn to scorn the praise of men!
Oh, learn to love with God!
For Jesus won the world through shame
And beckons thee his road.

God's glory is a wondrous thing,
Most strange in all its ways;
And of all things on earth, least like
What men agree to praise.

Muse on his justice, downcast soul!
Muse, and take better heart;
Back with thine angel to the field;
Good luck shall crown thy part.

God's justice is a bed where we
Our anxious hearts may lay,
And weary with ourselves, may sleep
Our discontent away.

For right is right, since God is God;
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

The Religious Newspaper a Power in the War.

When any great interest of humanity or of a nation is put in peril, every department of the public life at once becomes interested Though the danger may require to be met by acts of legislation, and remedies may thus be compelled to take political forms, yet it would be worse than preposterous to think that only professed politicians and persons having no interest in religion should deal with the questions involved. Religion requires its friends and servants to look to the welfare of the nation and humanity, and presses its demand with an authority to which nothing else can pretend.

This is the feeling with which the Church and its members, as such, have entered into the war. Men who had dealt in politics precisely as in merchandise, regarding both as nothing better than means of gainful traffic, have been disposed to question this course, and have felt that the Church was desecrated by the mention of what they call "politics." Things which they had seen only in the light of filthy and disgusting primary political meetings, might well seem to be a strange presence in the sanctuary. So, indeed, they would be, if they were not transformed, nay, transfigured, in passing from the bar-room to the pulpit. The same is true of trade; if the minister occupied his hour in church in telling shop-keepers how they might shorten their measures and lighten their weights without detection, trade would become as beastly in the pulpit as politics in the groggery; but when the minister stands forth as the represtative and expounder of the divine law and shows the corruptions of trade and denounces them, his work is as legitimate as when he does a like faithful office for politics.

The religious newspaper, like the Church, is a part of the public life. It is one of the modes in which religion meddles with great public interests. And we suppose that a war has not occured in any free country since the religious newspaper came into existence which said newspaper did not seek to influence. This has happened in our own country from the very beginning of the present struggle, and has been well-nigh universal; and so it ought to be. If it were not so, the religious community, who are in the habit of thoughtfully reading their Church journals, especially on the Sabbath day, would feel either that the war lacked every sacred element, and was not fit to be prayed for, was not worthy to be read about and reflected on in connection with religious themes, or they would shrewdly and rightly suspect that the editors, suposed to be men of high religious character, were artfully dodging questions of the highest ethical interest for the purpose of retaining popularity, or, at least, that they were not true to their own thoughts, to their own most vivid convictions, but were withholding discussions seasoned with the grace of religion, on almost the only subject about which the people care to think. The painful conviction of the reader would be: "Here is a newspaper which does not trust us with its most earnest thoughts and profoundest feelings. These editors are men and Christians, and all the more men because Christians, and yet here they are wistfully looking, longing, praying, in one direction, and languidly rowing in another. This is a miserable artificial life and an artificial paper, nay, worse still, a dead paper."

Still further; how many earnest Christians are there in the army who have been used to the visits of these religious newspapers at home, and who still receive them, however irregularly, in their camps. These papers represent the denominational life at home, and, more nearly than any others, the home-itself. It contains the weekly stories and selections which mothers were wont to read at the fire-side—its very heading and arrangement have become in some sort sacred. When this paper comes to camp, with a mother's or sister's handwriting on the wrapper, shall its contents embrace no sanction of his holy and noble work as a soldier? Shall he feel that the Church has no deep convictions closely knit with the very views of religion, of the righteousness of our cause?

There are multitudes of families, especially in sparsely-peopled regions in the West, who receive no paper regularly except a religious one. This gives them the whole of their foreign, their commercial, their agricultural, and their political information. To such the religious newspaper should communicate both the knowledge and the arguments necessary to make them rational patriots and prepare them to engage heartily in defence of their country. And happily for the country in its hour of trial, the religious newspaper has, in a good degree, fulfilled its mission. While the lowly and isolated have looked to it for their learning in respect of the war, and, stirred by its calls, have shouldered the musket, men in high places have watched it, for the purpose of judging the nation's temper. Our rulers know well the venal character of the political press; that it curses to-morrow what and whom it blessed yesterday; that it is guided by no principles but those of a party, and makes even these subordinate to its own prosperity; and they have looked anxiously for an expression of the nation's virtue, of its religion. When the current of history runs smoothly, the ordinary pilots may be trusted; but when it grows turbulent and dangerous, and the splintered wreck of our hopes seems to be floating amid the foam, we want the best as well as the wisest, who can pray as well as work. When the ship lies on her beam-ends and the waves wash over her at will, even the profane cease to be ashamed of prayer. In the depth of their souls, in the dark hours of this struggle, our rulers have asked concerning the moral and religious bearings of the war, and the religious newspapers have come to them freighted with assurances that the churches had accepted the war and consecrated it at their altars; that the most sacred interests of humanity, as seen by the most devoted saints, acknowledge fraternity with it.—*Ex.*

The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME XI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862. NUMBER 46.

MENTAL PRECOCITY.

The premature development of the mind and neglect of the body have long been prominent evils in our educational system. It is often very pleasant to fond parents to see how bright, intelligent and witty their children are; and they often find great satisfaction in showing to others the brilliancy and mental sprightliness of their precocious darlings. Such parents know not what they are doing. All the praise lavished by such parental folly, and fond aunts, and doting grand-parents, and injudicious friends, tends to the serious injury and almost certain destruction of their children. Their keen flashes and sparkling witticisms are but the indications of an over-stretched mind and a neglected body. Our many systems of education thus destroy many children every year. This neglect of the physical, and stimulating the mental man, is the more to be deplored, from the fact that this early precocity is wholly unnecessary, because many of the best educated and most useful men the world has ever seen were very dull pupils in early childhood. Andrew Fuller, Sir Walter Scott, and Daniel Webster were very dull scholars when children; and yet who has ever done more in theological discussion than the former? Or who, in the whole world of intellect, than the second? Or who at the bar and in the Senate than the latter?—*How to enjoy Life.*

FREE SCHOOLS IN AMERICA.

I do not know any contrast that would be more surprising to an Englishman, up to that moment ignorant of the matter, than that which he would find by visiting first of all a free school in London, and a free school in New York. If he would also learn the number of children that are educated gratuitously in each of the two cities, and also the numbers in each which altogether lack education, he would, if susceptible to statistics, be surprised also at that. But seeing and hearing are always more effective than mere figures. The female pupil at a free school in London is, as a rule, either a ragged pauper, or a charity girl, if not degraded at least stigmatized by the badges and dress of charity. We Englishmen know well the type of each, and have a fairly correct idea of the amount of education which is imparted to them. We see the results afterwards when the same girls become our servants, and the wives of our grooms and porters. The female pupil at free school in New New York is neither a pauper nor a charity girl. She is dressed with the utmost decency. She is perfectly cleanly. In speaking to her, you cannot in any degree guess whether her father gets one dollar a day or three thousand dollars a year. Nor will you be enabled to guess by the manner in which her associates treat her. As regards her own manner to you, it is always the same as if her father were in all respects your equal. As to the amount of her knowledge, I fairly confess that it is terrific. When, in the first room which I visit, a slight slim creature was had up before me to explain to me the properties of the hypothenuse, I fairly confess that, as regards education, I backed down, and that I resolved to confine my criticisms to manner, dress, and general behavior. In the next room I was more at my ease, finding that ancient Roman history was on the tapis. "Why did the Romans run away with the Sabine women?" asked the mistress, herself a pretty woman, about three-and twenty. "Because they were pretty," simpered out a little girl with a cherry mouth. The answer did not give complete satisfaction; and then followed a somewhat obstruse explanation on the subject of population. It was all done with good faith and a serious intent, and showed that it was intended to show, that the girls there educated had in truth reached the consideration of important subjects, and that they were leagues beyond that terrible repetition of A B C, to which I fear that most of our free metropolitan schools are still necessarily confined. You and I, reader, were we called on to superintend the education of girls of sixteen, might not select as favorite points either the hypothenuse, or the ancient methods of populating young colonies.

There may be, and to us on the European side of the Atlantic there will be, a certain amount of absurdity in the transatlantic idea that all knowledge is knowledge, and that it should be imparted, if it be not knowledge of evil. But as to the general result, no fair minded man or woman can have a doubt. That the lads and girls in these schools are excellently educated comes home as a fact to the mind of any one who will look into the subject. That girl could not have got as far as the hypothenuse without a competent and abiding knowledge of much that is very far beyond the outside limits of what such girls know with us. It was at least manifest in the other examination that the girls knew as well as I did who were the Romans, and who were the Sabine women. That all this is of use, was shown in the very gestures and bearing of the girl. *Emollet mores*, as Col. Newcombe used to say. That young woman whom I had watched while she cooked her husband's dinner on the banks of the Mississippi, had doubtless learned all about the Sabine women, and I feel assured that she cooked her husband's dinner all the better for that knowledge, and faced the hardships of the world with a better front than she would have done had she been ignorant on the subject.—*Anthony Trollope.*

LARGE FEES.

The largest fee Sir Astley Cooper ever received was paid him by a West India millionaire named Hyatt. This gentleman having occasion to undergo a painful and perilous operation, was attended by Drs. Lettsom and Nelson as physicians, and Sir Astley chirurgeon. The wealthy patient, his treatment having resulted most successfully, was so delighted that he fee'd his physicians with 300 guineas each. "But you, sir," cried the grateful old man, sitting up in his bed, and speaking to his surgeon, "shall have something better. There, sir—take *that*." The *that* was the convalescent's nightcap, which he flung at the dexterous operator. "Sir," replied Sir Astley, "I'll pocket the affront." It was well he did so, for on reaching home he found in the cap a draft for 1000 guineas. This story has been told in various ways, but all its tellers agree as to the amount of the prize.

Catherine, the Empress of Russia, was even more munificent than the West India planter. When Dr. Dinsdale, for many years a Hartford physician, and subsequently the parliamentary representative of that borough, went over to Russia and inoculated the Empress and her son, in the year 1768, he was rewarded with a fee of £12,000, a pension for life of £500 per annum, and the rank of Baron of the Empire. But if Catherine paid thus handsomely for increased security of life, a modern emperor of Austria put down a yet more royal fee for his death-warrant. When on his death-bed, the Emperor Joseph asked Quarin his opinion of his case. the physician told the monarch that he could not possibly live forty-eight hours. In acknowledgment of this frank declaration of the truth, the Emperor created Quarin a Baron, and gave him a pension of more than $2,000 per annum to support the rank with.—*Book about Doctors.*

NOON MARKS.

Before Connecticut clock factories turned an article of luxury into a common-place piece of furniture, they frequently made a noon mark of the house or barn. It stood on a due north and south line, so that when the sun ceased to shine on the east side of the house, it was just noon. Could we mark exactly the shadow of a distinct perpendicular edge, we might know pretty nearly when the sun passes the meridian. This is commonly called noon, but is not exactly the true noon, except at four periods of the year. One of these periods occurs about the 15th of April, this year, and a noon mark then made, as some one by a quadrant observes when the sun passes the meridian, will indicate the true meridian north and south line. A better way still is, to make a meridian line with a "compass," allowing for the variation of the needle at the time and place where it is made. If a person has a very accurate watch and can get the exact time for his locality, a noon mark may be made any day by marking the shadow as many minutes, before or after 12 o'clock by the watch, as are stated in almost all of the almanacs under the column headed "sun on the meridian."—*Am. Ag.*

THE FATAL TREASURE.

It is related that once the city of Pleurs stood in a quiet valley of the Alps, beneath the shadow of the snow-crowned summits, a pleasant and prosperous town. Above it hung the avalanche, threatening destruction. One night a wakeful man heard the ominous sound breaking on the still air which heralds the descending mass of ice. Starting from his repose, he awoke his daughter, and with her hastened to the city gate. There she recollected that her casket of jewelry had been left in the house, and turned back to secure the treasure. In another moment, the overwhelming deluge of the avalanche fell with the noise of thunder between father and daughter, burying the city beneath it. When the morning dawned, the spires of the churches alone rose above the cold, white grave of the just before busy town. The maiden perished with her idol, while he who sought to save her escaped.

LOYALTY to God and the Government.

LARGE ARMIES.

The following facts, culled from ancient history, may be of some interest at the present time:

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men, and 200 chariots—in all, 1,000,000 men and 20,000 chariots.

The army of Terah, King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war.

Sesostris, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and 27 scythe-armed chariots. 1491 B.C.

Hamilcar went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2000 ships, and 3000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle, in which he was defeated, 150,000 were slain.

A Roman fleet, led by Regulus against Carthage, consisted of 330 vessels, with 140,000 men. The Carthagenian fleet numbered 350 vessels, with 150,000 men.

At the battle of Cannæ, there were of the Romans, including allies, 80,000 foot and 6000 horse; of the Carthagenians, 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse. Of these, 70,000 were slain in all, and 10,000 taken prisoners; more than half slain.

Hannibal, during his campaign in Italy and Spain, plundered 400 towns, and destroyed 300,000 men.

Ninus, the Assyrian king, about 2200 years B.C., led against the Bactrians his army, consisting of 1,700,000 foot, 200,000 horse, and 16,000 chariots armed with scythes.

Italy, a little before Hannibal's time, was able to send into the field nearly 1,000,000 men.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building the mighty Babylon. She took 100,000 Indian prisoners at the Indus, and sunk 1000 boats.

Sennacherib lost, in a single night, 185,000 men by the destroying angel. 2 Kings xix. 35–37.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horse, and 2000 chariots armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong, was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylæ, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,641,610, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering 5,283,320. So say Herodotus, Plutarch, and Isocrates.

The army of Artaxerxes, before the battle of Cunaxa, amounted to about 1,200,000.

Ten thousand horses and 100,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,100,000 perished in various ways.

The force of Darius at Arbela numbered more than 1,000,000. The Persians lost 90,000 men in this battle; Alexander about 500 men. So says Diodorus. Arian says the Persians lost 300,000; the Greeks 1200.

MACAULAY.

The defect in Macaulay's life and writings is his negativism, to use no stronger word, on the subject of evangelical religion. Not that he ever impeaches its sacredness—no enemy of religion can claim his championship; he was at once too refined and too reverent for infidelity, but he no where upholds divine presence or presidency—no where speaks of the precepts of Christianity as if they were divinely sanctioned—no where gives to its cloud of witnesses the adhesion of his honored name. Did it never occur to him that men were deeper than they seemed, and restless about that future into which he is so strangely averse to pry? Did the solemn problems of the soul—the what of its purpose, the whither of its destiny—never perplex and trouble him? Did it never strike him that there was a Providence at work when his hero was saved from assassination? when the fierce winds scattered the Armada? when the fetters were broken which Rome had forged and fastened? when, from the struggles of years, rose up the slow and stately growth of English freedom? Why did he always brand vice as an injury or an error? Did he never feel it to be a *sin*? Of course, no one expected the historian to become a preacher, nor the essayist a theologian; but that there should be an avoidance of those great, deep, awful matters which have to do with the Eternal, and that, in a history in which religion, in some phase or other, was the inspiration of the event which he records, is a fact which no Christian heart can think of without surprise and sorrow. Into the secret history of the inner man we may not enter, and we gladly hope, from small but significant indications which a searcher may discover in his writings, as well as from intimations published shortly after his death, that if there had rested any cloud on his experience, the Sun of righteousness dispersed it—that he anchored his personal hope on that "dear name" which his earliest rhymes had sung.—*English paper.*

ENGLISH HABITS OF EARLY TIMES.

Every body, not excepting the royal family, rose at daybreak, as early as the light would let him. In the romance of *Hiron de Bordeaux*, one of the heroes is accused of laziness because he was in bed after cock-crow. Breakfast was a very substantial meal indeed. So late as 1512, we learn from the *Northumberland Household Book*, that even on fish or fast days "the breakfast allowences were as follows:—For my lord and lady—a loaf of bread in trenchers, two monchets, a quart of beer and a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, six baked herrings, or a dish of sprats; for the two elder sons—half a loaf of household bread, a manchet, a bottle of beer, a dish of butter, a piece of salt fish, a dish of sprats, or three white fresh herrings; for the two children in the nursery—a manchet, a quart of beer, a dish of butter, a piece of salt fish, a dish of sprats, or three white herrings." Even in this noble family two persons had only one plate between them, but then, what a quantity of beer!

Dinner was always a great institution in England. Trumpets and music announced it in great families, and servants, headed by a principal domestic, brought it in stately procession. Swans and peacocks, with gilded feet, were not uncommon dishes even at dinners that were not banquets. The meats were eaten from slices of bread, however, in lieu of plates, and these were afterwards thrown into vessels called *coulowres*. The number and character of the courses depended upon the wealth of the entertainer. The number of courses was, however, three.

There were lavatories in the dining-hall itself, or just outside of it, where the guests washed their hands before and after meals; and very necessarily so, since there was, as we have said, only one *tranchoir* between every two, and the use of forks was unknown in England until the reign of James I., when it was imported from Italy. The carving was performed, as at modern fashionable feasts, by a professional person, who was enjoined "never to set on fysche, flesche, beest, nee fowle, more than two fyngers and a thombe;" but the entertainment was by no means *a la Russe*, so that the guests were obliged to contemplate this performance. Meat which was not eaten was generally thrown upon the floor, where there were always expectant cats and dogs, to play with which, however, was held to be bad manners. It was also not considered good breeding to spit upon the table—

"If thou spit on the bord or elles upone,
Thou shall be holden an uncurtayse man;"

nor to blow the nose with the hand that was acting as fork; nor to pick the teeth with a knife, or clean them on the tablecloth. The ladies (who appear to have been rather attached to the pleasures of the table) are especially enjoined, when eating with their neighbor, to turn their nicest bits toward him, and not to select the finest for themselves, "which is not courteous." They are also warned not to choke or burn themselves with too large or hot a piece, and entreated to wipe their mouth well, so as not to make the cup unpleasant for the person who shared it with them. The ladies are farther and particularly recommended not to utter falsehoods during conversation. When knives are not laid, it is requested that guests will not bring "knyfes unscoured" to the table, or, in other words, that they will see that the knife is clean, which each man carried in a sheathe at his girdle. The table was merely a board placed upon trestles, and the seats were commonly but benches, the cleanliness of which it is recommended you should make sure of before sitting down. As for the state of the rush-strewn floor, let us simply remark, without going into details, that it was filthy.

Among the less obvious rules of a good behavior are these:—Do not leave your spoon in the platter; nor eat much cheese, nor more than two or three nuts; nor play with your knife; nor roll your napkin into a cord, nor tie it in knots. The dinner was almost always accompanied by music, and afterward any wandering *jongleur* or minstrel was excessively welcome.

The going to bed must have been an unpleasant piece of business with our mediæval ancestors. Even so late as in the reign of Elizabeth we read in Holinshed's *Chronicles* this unpromising account of bed-room accommodations:

"Our fathers, [yea, and we ourselves, also,] have lien full oft upon straw pallats, on rough mats covered onelie with a sheet, and with a good round log under their heads instead of a bolster. If it were so that our fathers, or the good man of the house, had, within seven years after his marriage, purchased a mattress or flooke bed, and thereto a sacke of chaffe to rest his heade upon, he thought himself to be as well lodged as the lorde of the towne, so well were they contented. Pillowes, said they, we thought meete onelie for women in childbed. As for servants, if they had anie sheete to cover them, it was well, for seldom had they anie under their bodies, to keepe them from the pricking straws that ran oft through the canvass of the pallat, and raised their hardened hides."

A description like this could only apply to the lower classes in society, who had as yet participated but little in the march of social improvement. Our Norman forefathers of good estate had a quilt of feathers, with sheets of silk or linen, and a coverlet of badger's skins; but there were generally two or three beds in the same room, for privacy was very little considered. Curiously enough, however, while no care whatever was taken to cover the body—night-gowns being quite undreamed of—the head was carefully wrapped about at night with a handkerchief. A truckle bed was always found in the chamber of a person of consequence, upon which his attendant slept at his feet; and this was pushed under the larger bed during the day.—*Chambers's Journal.*

FRUIT BREAKFASTS.

In Italy, France Spain and Turkey, and in all civilized lands within the tropics, fruit is eaten for breakfast. But we Americans, however scorching the temperature may be, must have our half raw beefsteak before we commence the business of the day. Like Shylocks, we rigidly exact our modicum of flesh, and cannot be contented without it. A Mussulman's light and wholesome morning meal of grapes and bread is, in our eyes only fit for such infidels, and quite beneath the notice of muscular Christianity as developed in the land of the free and the home of the brave. And yet when the quicksilver is running riot among the superlatives of the scale, fruit and bread are really a more wholesome aliment than flesh. Peaches and milk, for example, are the very thing for breakfast at this season. But no—blood-red beef—great chunks of it—an inordinate quantity of butter, and coffee strong enough to swim an egg in—these are what the American stomach demands for its initial repast. A man might almost as well have a small stove inside of him as such a meal. The morning, in August, is the most enjoyable portion of the day; but how can a man enjoy his August mornings under the stimulus of more raw meat than his stomach can digest and more strong coffee than his nerves can bear?—*New York Ledger.*

WONDERS OF NATURE.—A little plant is found upon the prairies of Texas, called the "compass flower," which, under all circumstances of climate, changes of weather—rain, frost or sunshine—invariably turns its leaves and flowers towards the north, thus affording an unerring guide to the traveler, who, unaided by the needle, seeks to explore those vast plains alone.

There is a plant in the island of Sumatra, the circumference of whose fully expanded flower is nine feet; its nectarium is calculated to hold nine pints; the pistils are as large as cow horns, and the whole weight of the blossom is computed to be fifteen pounds. —*N. E. Farmer.*

DEPTH OF MINES IN ENGLAND.

An English journal, after valuing the total product of the mines of Great Britain at £41,491,102 per annum, and computing that England's supply of coal will last at least seven hundred years longer, at present rates of consumption, gives the following account of the depth to which the bowels of the earth have been pierced in England:

The depth to which we mine for coal is already great. The pit at Duckenfield, in Cheshire, is 2,004 feet below the surface to the point where it intersects the "Black Mine Coal," a seam which is four feet six inches thick, and of the best quality for domestic and manufacturing purposes; from this point a further depth of 500 feet has been attained by means of an engine plane in the bed of coal, so that a great portion of the coal is now raised from the enormous depth of 2,504 feet. At Pendleton, near Manchester, coal is daily worked from a depth of 2,135 feet; and the Cannel coal of Wigan is brought from 1,778 feet below the surface. Many of the Durham collieries are equally deep, and far more extended in their subterranean labyrinths. Some of those, and others in Cumberland, are worked out far under the bed of the sea; and on both sides of the island we are rapidly extending our sub-oceanic burrowing.

Dolcoath tin mine, in Cornwall, is now working at 1,800 feet from the surface, and is rapidly sinking deeper. The depth of Tresavean, a copper mine is 2,180 feet. Many other tin and copper mines are approaching these depths; and under the Atlantic waves, in Botallack, Levant, and other mines, man is pursuing his labors daily at half a mile from the shore. To aid the miner in these severe tasks steam engines with cylinders one hundred inches in diameter, are employed in pumping water from these vast depths. Winding-engines, which are masterpieces of mechanical skill, are ever at work raising the minerals from each dark abyss, and "man-engines," of considerable ingenuity—so-called because they bring the wearied miners to the light of day, saving him from the toil of climbing up perpendicular ladders—are introduced in many of the most perfectly conducted mines.

ROMANTIC STORY.

A very romantic story is told of a young lad named Edward Forester, born in Jefferson county, New York, who, some twelve years ago, went to sea in a whaling ship. He was very successful, and when scarcely beyond his majority, became mate of the vessel. At Honolulu, Forester made the acquaintance of a merchant of Hakodadi, and went with him to Japan. Here he remained two or three years engaged in commercial pursuits. Thence he went to China, where he was taken into the imperial service, and was finally made second in command to General Ward, in place of Colonel Meigwen, who was severely wounded in some recent engagement.

At one time, Forester led a band of two hundred men against the rebels, only nine of them returning, the rest having been all killed. He has now twenty thousand troops under his command.

For his services, he has been made a Mandarin of the Blue Button, and his name stands high in Pekin. His rank obliges him to keep at least twelve servants. He is in command of the city of Soungkaing; sleeps with the city keys under his pillow; while not one of the two hundred thousand inhabitants of the place—not even the highest mandarin—can enter or leave without his permission, and at a word from him any individual out of that two hundred thousand may loose his head.

American Steam Fire-Engines in England.

From the London *Engineer* of the 28th March, we learn that a trial of an American steam fire-engine, taken to that country by Mr. Lee, of the Novelty Iron Works, New York, recently took place at the distillery of Mr. Frederic Hodges, Lambert. Besides several distinguished visitors, including the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Caithness, Mr. T. Hankey, M. P., &c., a large number of engineers, among whom were Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. J. E. McConnell, Mr. C. E. Amos, Mr. Appold, Mr. Shand. &c., were present. Mr. Hodges first exhibited the working of his two hand-engines, the largest in London, a detachment of the Grenadier Guards, 80 in number, being mustered for manning the handles. The hand-engines drew their water from a well 6 feet below the suction valve, and one of them threw a 1-inch jet about 125 feet high, the chimney of the distillery, 140 feet high, forming a good standard of measurement.

The hand-engines were worked by 40 men each. The steam fire-engine was then brought out, the fire laid, and the match applied at 3.58 P. M. In five minutes the pointer of the steam gauge began to move, in seven minutes the pressure of steam was 5 pounds, in ten minutes 12 pounds, eleven minutes 15 pounds, and the engine commenced working at this pressure. A minute afterwards the steam was at 30 pounds, in two minutes 65 pounds, and in three minutes 120 pounds, whence it gradually rose to 140 pounds. The boiler made steam in the greatest abundance, and it was some times requisite to check the fire to keep it below 200 pounds. The engine was worked by Mr, Lee, the patentee, assisted by Mr. Charles B. King. The water was taken from a source a few feet above the engine, and led into the pump under the moderate pressure thus obtained. A 1-inch jet was thrown at least 5 feet over the chimney, or 145 feet vertically. The *Times'* reporter states the height to which the jet was thrown was 150 feet the same sized jet was afterwards thrown 191 feet horizontally.—*Merchants' Magazine.*

COALS OF FIRE.—In the memoir of Rev. Dr. Bedell, at one time rector of St. Andrew's church in Philadelphia, it is stated that when a little child he had a very forgiving spirit. This was illustrated upon one occasion in a remarkable manner. One of his playmates, in a fit of anger, threw some hot coals upon his neck. Some of them falling between his dress and flesh, burned him severely, so that he did not recover from the wounds for several months. When, however, the boy who injured him so severely was to be punished, he entreated he might be forgiven. So affectionately did he plead for this, that his request was granted.

THE PACIFIC

T. W. STORRIDGE, Local Agent....Sacramento.
G. R. CODDING, do ....Petaluma.
REV. T. E. TAYLOR, do ....Columbia.
W. H. RULOFFSON, do ....Sonora.
ATWILL & Co., do ....Virginia City;

☞ We would remind the friends of THE PACIFIC that Towne & Bacon have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1, Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

YOUTH'S.

LITTLE THINGS.

Suppose the little breezes,
Upon a summer' day,
Should think themselves too small to cool
The traveler on his way;
Who would not miss the smallest
And softest ones that blow,
And think they made a great mistake,
If they were talking so?

How many deeds of kindness
A little child may do,
Although it has so little strength,
And little wisdom too;
It wants a loving spirit,
Much more than strength, to prove
How many things a child may do
For others by his love.

The Beating Heart and its Lesson.

When I was a very little girl, one evening my mother called me to her side to undress me for bed. Looking at me very earnestly, and stroking my head lovingly, she said to me, "Go into the parlor, dear, and run across the room as hard as you can, three times." Astonished at such a direction as this, and wondering what she could wish me to do such a strange thing for, I ran off gaily—accomplished the order, and running back breathless to her, she took my little hand and laid it over my heart, and asked me if I felt its beating. Of course I felt it distinctly—and she told me that it was my *heart*—that if it should stop beating, I would die—that God made it beat night and day, day and night—all the time, without a moment's pause, and that he could stop it as easily as he could keep it going; but that if he should, I would stop breathing, and would soon be cold and stiff in death. Then she asked me if that was not a *wonderful* God who made every being upon earth—every man, woman and little child, and gave to each and every one beating hearts like mine, and kept them *all* in motion. Some day, she said, he would stop its beating, and then I would die—every body would die—no person in the world would live always—that God had appointed unto each and all a time to die.

For some unaccountable reason this astonished me more than anything she had yet told me; for I had already studied my "Parley's Geography" enough to have some idea of the magnitude of the world, and the multitudes of the people in it, and that they should all have a time appointed in which to die—every person without an exception—all living now, and all who should be born, nearly paralyzed me with awe. Like a woman of discernment and judgment, she perceived she had told me enough for one night, and asked me if a little girl like me should not love the wonderful God who gave me such a strong, vigorous little heart, and kept it throbbing to keep me alive, and would it not be very ungrateful in her even for one night, to forget to thank him for his unceasing care and love. Then she clasped my hands, and listened reverently to my evening prayer, which I repeated with unusual solemnity.

The quiet evening—the astonishment with which I received and obeyed her strange order—her solemn and reverential manner—all conspired to make an impression on my plastic mind, which no changes of time can eradicate. The lesson of that night is as vivid to my mind as if it had occured but last week. Many an eventful year has intervened—many a long year has passed since my mother's warm and loving heart beat its last throb.

"That heart on which we slept
In the far long ago,
Ere sorrow broke it, and ere time had swept
Her dark hair o'er with snow.
The frost hath lain, the weed hath grown above
That heart whose warm depths God had filled with love."

Her features have nearly faded from my memory, but this and other similar lessons have not and never will fade. Her heart has followed the decree of its Maker, as she that night predicted to me it surely would, but her teachings yet live.

A day or two since my heart began a furious beating—presently it stopped; I grew weak and blind; I thought of the words of my sainted mother—"Some day it will stop, and you will stop breathing, and soon be cold and stiff in death." Had that day come? No kind friends were near to apply remedies, and my heart resumed its accustomed labor. It has not yet attained the regularity of health, and I am ever and anon reminded of the solemn looks and tones of my dear mother on that memorable night. May it find me as ready as she herself was, to enter into my rest.

Mothers, do you realize and appreciate the beautiful and endearing relationship between yourself and children? Do you embrace every opportunity to impart and impress, as only a tender, loving mother can do, some interesting or important lesson? Do you, like my faithful mother, *make* such opportunities, or do you rest satisfied with having performed your *whole* duty, when you have have provided for their temporal wants, and taught them the catechism and the Psalms? H.

—*Banner of the Covenant.*

BOZ.

Boz is our dog's name. He has a little brown mug to drink from. When he goes to the corner of the sideboard and finds it empty, he seizes it by the bandle, and carries it to somebody to be filled with water. If you offer him ale, or beer, or cider, he turns away very much hurt. "*You* may drink such stuff," his looks seem to say, "but for my part, *I* like the drink God made for us best."

Boz sometimes finds his dinner platter pretty full. He eats as much as he needs, and *no more*; the rest he puts in his cupboard. *Does Boz have a cupboard?* He makes one. He takes the bone left over and digs a hole in the ground with his two fore-feet, tucks the bone in, and covers it carefully over with his nose, there to stay till he is hungry again. This is his cupboard. Boz is not a glutton. He never *cram*s down more of a good bone than is necessary, and is saving and prudent of the rest.

Tom and Jessie were out to play. The wind blew Tom's hat into the water, and the water was fast running off with it. "Boz," says Tom, "save my hat." The moment he understood the matter he plunged into the river and swam after it, and brought it safely ashore—*Child's Paper.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday Morning, November 13, 1862.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the PACIFIC for Advertising, or Subscriptions, are hereby notified, that from this date no person is authorized to receipt for dues, except TOWNE & BACON, the Publishers.

All remittances should be made direct to them till further notice.

J. W. CLARK,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
San Francisco, Nov. 11, 1862.

The "Marvelous Light."

There are many implications and declarations in the Bible, which indicate a peculiar illumination for the children of God. They are called "Children of Light," and "Light of the World," and are spoken of as discerning things with a spiritual vision, which the natural eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor heart conceived, but which God hath shown them by His Spirit. It is also declared that the testimonies of the Lord are pure, "enlightening the eyes," and "making wise the simple," and "rejoicing the heart."

Do such expressions find an answering meaning in Christian experience? What is there in the consciousness of the new life to illustrate these figures, and deep-meaning words? Are they significant, and do they mark a universal reality?

Replying to these interrogatories, we may say, *First*, that there is a spiritual apprehension that the world does not possess.

It is generally expected of young converts, that they will manifest some surprise at the new meaning which they find in the words of Scripture, and at the new and strange interest they feel in a book which was always a burden to them to read. Now its instructions have a wonderful significance, its requirements a supreme authority, and its promises open an immeasurable realm of hope. The principles therein commended to the human heart for the control of life, which once seemed undesirable and intolerable, are now seen as perfectly beautiful, the essential laws of a joyous life, the cardinal principles of being through all the universe and throughout eternity. The new actor and realizer exclaims, "How love I thy law! How precious are Thy thoughts unto me! Thy words are sweeter than honey and the honey-comb!"

The love of God, which once awakened no emotion in kind, the expressions of which seemed quite gratuitous and unsolicited, affecting us as repulsion, rather than attraction, now seems the precious light of the moral and spiritual universe, without which all would be chill and gloom and desolation; these passages of Scripture, which affirm and assure us of the parental love of God, are sought out in all their changes, and compared, and dwelt upon, and learned by heart, until a grateful and confident love wells up within, and becomes the master passion of the soul, to whose sweet government every faculty defers. Then it is seen that our Heavenly Father, in love has given all His commandments, and that every created thing is a token of His loving care and great paternal heart, and in this open clarified vision, "Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." The poor, sin-ruined man sees that he is redeemed of his crime by the suffering of God's own Son, and that he is made "joint-heir" with Him in the eternal Kingdom, and he walks the earth with great humility, and yet by surprising grace, feeling that he is one of the Princes of the most High God.

Second. Light is a common symbol of joy. The cordial adoption of these great principles to which allusion has been made—Right and Love, and Truth and Duty—must of itself impart the most elevated and substantial happiness. They are principles which change cannot touch, and to which death doth not appertain. Their free action gives a consciousness of immortality. Life is joy for forever. The actual possession of what cannot die, a spiritual constitution of principles, which make the nature of God, must give the deepest and profoundest joy to the living soul, once not only imperiled but lost.

It is to be further remarked, that all the play of these divine principles is happiness. The evolution is not forced but spontaneous; they show their own nature, as the good tree puts forth its blossoms and fruits; as the fountain sends out her sweet waters; as the light the pure beams. To love is more joyful than to be loved. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." "The work of righteousness is peace, and the effect of righteousness is quietness and assurance forever." O let us pray for ourselves and for others, that we may receive this new and God-imparted nature, which is, and which manifests "The Marvelous Light."

The Removal.

The great event of the week is the removal of General McClellan from the chief command of the army of the Potomac. It appears to have taken the whole country by surprise—those who have long doubted his ability, as much as those who have persistently looked to him as the man of the time. This surprise seems to us to arise from the fact, that for once the proceedings of councils and cabinet were kept profoundly secret, rather than from the indications of events, during the last six weeks of his utter inertia.

While reverting now to the past, it may be well to take a bird's-eye view of the eventful year during which were committed to him, under the President of the United States, more than to any other man, the destinies of the Republic. After the demonstrated senility of General Scott, who stood foremost amongst the living Captains of the world, the young McClellan in consequence of some brilliant skirmishing in Western Virginia, was called to take the place made vacant by the resignation of the distinguished Commander-in-chief. The confidence of the nation was gratuitously tendered the unlaureled youth, and her strong men from every direction flocked enthusiastically to his standard. He had to place his own limit to their numbers, for the loyal millions burned to wipe out the disgrace of the recent defeat at Bull Run. Now began the long drill; the endless tactics. The harvest months of Autumn passed, and every morning we chewed the bitter ashes of shame and chagrin, as we still read: "All quiet on the Potomac." The winter came, and those two hundred thousand noble men, in daily expectation of marching orders were not sent into quarters to shield them from the inclemency of the weather. The winter passed, and tens of thousands of those young men were sent to the hospitals and their graves. Whose fault?

When spring returns, the enemy leaves his comfortable quarters at Manassas, and then our General moves his great army. He sets out for Richmond by way of Yorktown. He is below the enemy, follows him, and fights the disastrous though successful battle at Williamsburg. The enemy retreats and draws our army into the swamps of the Chickahominy, while he holds his forces above, ready to throw a detachment suddenly upon our undefended Capitol. In this exigency, which ought to have been anticipated, the command of McDowell could not be sent as reinforcement. Here succeed the seven days' battles, while McClellan retreats to his gunboats, himself aboard, while his army is poising between a successful defense and utter annihilation. Then followed the long repose, then the strategic, ably-planned and executed retreat to Washington, to find the enemy thundering at its doors. Nearly one year had now passed; the young Lieutenant had command of the finest army in the world; he brought it back to the capital to occupy the same place they were in just one year before, having lost, by colds and scurvy, and fevers and battle, nearly a hundred thousand brave men, squandered hundreds of millions of money, and what is more than both, a year of time, and the confidence of nations. The General is deprived of command, and assigned to the defense of Washington, and in the emergency, a rash, impetuous officer is clothed with authority. By sheer incompetency, the noblest soldiers in the world suffer a second disgrace at Bull Run. In burning shame they call for their old General. The enemy crowds north, and McClellan is restored. He fights the awful battle of Antietam and is victorious, but he secures no advantages; the enemy in a panic, retreat; Fitz John Porter's reserve of 15,000 have not soiled their shoes; new recruits from Washington poured in early the next day, but there was no pursuit; one day and night our General waited, and the foe was across the Potomac, safe, defiant! The battle was the 17th September; for thirteen days our army stood and watched the foe they had beaten, but had not been allowed to destroy. On October 1st, the now Commander-in-Chief, Maj. Gen. Halleck, urges McClellan "to cross the river at once, and give the enemy battle." He waits. On the 6th October he is "peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle." Three weeks passed before he moved! Crossing about the 1st of November, he follows the enemy, as he chooses to retreat; allows all the forces to concentrate now, at Gordonsville, and the time for winter quarters has fully come. Here he is removed.

Look at the resources at the command of Gen. McClellan; at the year and a quarter of his authority; then at the results, in the whole and in particulars, and one cannot but be satisfied that his removal is wise and necessary. He has shown no force, no momentum. He has proved himself unequal to the leadership of great armies, and the erushing of rebellions. We only wonder at the long suffering of the nation, and at the patience of the President. While in power, we spoke well of the Commander as long as we could, then we kept silence; now that he is removed, we heartily sustain the Administration in the step, breathe deeper and freer, rejoice with new hope, and pray for the prosperity of his successor. We should have nominated General Banks for this important position, but as it is, we look to Ambrose E. Burnside as the man of the hour; the Restorer of the Republic.

L.

An Example for Laymen.

In Michigan City, Indiana, there is living a clerk in a bank, with small salary. His health is feeble, lungs weak, and he has a family to support. Seven years ago he commenced to teach the children to sing, in the thick woods, at two school-houses, seven miles from the city. He was ridiculed, opposed, but the children learned to sing; the parents began to come in to see and hear. One horribly profane man came, led by his little daughter, first from love to the child, then from love to his soul, at last from love to Christ. A work of reviving followed and the neighborhood was changed.

His Bible class, in the city, was continued meantime, and every member of it, and many more, were converted.

The State Prison was established there. He established a Bible class. The Bible class grew to a prayer meeting; fifteen rose for prayer. The prayer meeting became a church!

Forced for some reason to close his labors in prison, he turned to the country again. The two first schools, being placed in the hands of a convert from the city, he began another in a third district. It became so large that two school-houses were needed. Leaving the first in the care of a friend, he assumed the new one. It prospered. The old school-house gave place to a new and beautiful one.

These last two schools have resulted in gathering a church of fifty members. A meeting-house has been erected. The shingles being burned in the process of manufacture, this teacher bartered his own and only horse to supply the loss. He invested $150 beside.

When this work was done, this lay-brother was to have a church organized in his first place of twenty-five members. Another school is also to be formed in a new district; and he has two other fields besides he will cultivate, when he can get laborers.

These facts have been culled from a correspondent of the *Independent*. They are full of suggestion to our laymen in California. We do not need more laborers, much as we want them, so much as we need to have the heart, the faith to labor. Let us hear, brethren, merchants, lawyers, ranchmen, miners, of some such church-extension in the valleys and among the foot-hills of our State.

ALLON.

Ministers and Churches.

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. WADSWORTH.—The Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D.D., was installed as Pastor of Calvary Church on Wednesday evening last. The sermon was by Rev. Dr. Happersett, charge to the Pastor by Rev. F. Buel, and charge to the people by Rev. Mr. Wells. Dr. W. enters upon his pastoral work in this city under the most auspicious circumstances. His congregations are very large. His preaching is faithful, and commends itself with great power to the conscience and heart. We welcome him most fraternally to our common work on this coast, and pray that the blessing of God may attend his labors.

SPRING VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A new and very superior toned melodeon has been presented by a few friends to Rev. Mr. Strong's congregation, in the western part of the city. The Sabbath-school has very much increased of late. The congregation has doubled within two months, and is now taking steps to erect a house of worship.

REV. T. E. TAYLOR, compelled by his health to leave the mountains for some place nearer the sea, has relinquished the charge of the Presbyterian Church in Columbia, and is now ministering to the Congregational Church in Petaluma.

REV. ASA THURSTON.—We are glad to hear that the health of this venerable pioneer missionary to the Sandwich Islands has improved since his arrival in California, although not yet entirely restored.

The Unseen Pattern.

We, as a nation, are now God's loom. On us and through us he is working out his own designs. We cannot see the work in its full extent, till the pattern is completed. We get glimpses of that pattern: we can see striking colors, some beautiful combinations, and a sweep of design such as history has never furnished. But in some parts the hues seem sadly mixed, and all running to sombre, gloomy figures. We should expect nothing else. While the piece is unfinished, we cannot fully understand it. But when the last threads are woven, when the great Worker takes up his work, and holds the bright, completed pattern before us, then we shall see the splendor and grandeur of the figure.

The handiwork of God must not fade. It must have fast colors. And what if it be needful, for this, to use the nation's blood and tears? What if the necessary backgrounds, on the tapestry of the future, can be furnished only by these dark dyes of desolation? God must use his own materials. We may be sure that he will thus weave never fading, ever brightening patterns, to adorn the halls through which our race is to pass into the temple of Christian justice, liberty, happiness and praise.

"Lift up Your Voice like a Trumpet"!

EDITORS PACIFIC:—The regular appearance of the old substantial friend, the PACIFIC, has constantly reminded me of our promise, in the last ministerial meeting, of a monthly correspondence for the paper. The month has passed as an hour in the morning, and I can scarcely realize it has gone; yet daily through it, I have reviewed in thought, the incidents of the church and ministerial meeting held at its beginning, at the Bay. The contrast between this meeting and one in 1850, when there was only five in the State to meet, is a pleasing one. Since that time these gatherings have become more and more interesting in the numbers attending, in the earnestness of the discussions called forth, and in the variety of thoughts suggested. One marked feature of this contrast, seen not only in these meetings, but also in the times as exemplified in these meetings, is the correction in the public mind, of that false, unreasonable and unscriptural sentiment, that ministers, because they are ministers, must, by force of their office, close up their heart's avenues against the claims of extended humanity, stop the generous emotions of their nature in sympathy with a struggling people, and close their mouths as to anything touching the sins of the nation, though the voice of God be heard commanding "lift up your voice like a trumpet, and show my people their sins," lest, forsooth, the wicked might exclaim: "avaunt, ye pure herald of righteousness, ye are dabbling in our muddy pool of politics." The muddy pool! how muddied, and by whom? Muddied by sin and corrupted by the wicked. And yet from this pool as from a fountain of water, springs directly every human interest on earth, whether in religion or morals, or intelligence, or social good, or moneyed wealth. A muddy pool from which flows the great river of national prosperity, and ministers must not go near to apply God's revelation of righteousness which is for the healing of the nations, summoning the sinners to repentance or to judgment, but must leave this source of all earthly good and evil to the big swine of the nation, there at ease to wallow and defile! No! it cannot be. These times and sentiments are almost past, and everywhere the feeling is that in this era of the nation's struggle with its foes, every one should *speak* and *act* in support of truth, right and justice, against all wrong; and the higher is one's position, and the wider one's influence the greater is this obligation resting on him, and to this ministers are not an exception.

In the various church and ministerial meetings just held, it was truly encouraging to see how free, how decided, and how unanimous was all indirect action upon the subject of our national difficulties and wants. But in all the resolutions passed, I have seen none other which appeared so to have the ring of the *pure metal* about them as those of the New School Synod. In three out of four resolutions, they specify by name, American Slavery, as involving all wickedness before God, being the great source of vice and rebelion among a people, culminating in the terrible war in which we are now as a nation engaged, and as that must be destroyed before permanent peace or good can be expected. Had ministers and churches spoken thus plainly and persistently from the beginning, we should never have seen such a struggle as we are now engaged in. It is indeed surprising that even yet so little is said upon the subject of American slavery, and so little is it in its nature understood; a system in direct conflict with the laws of God and the Gospel of Christ; in conflict with the rights and interests of men, and the best emotions of our nature, and the spirit and principle of our free government. It could not be but that it would result in all evils to society and to the nation, and if not put away, in the terrible judgments of heaven possibly to sweep us away with a worse than Idumean of Babylonian desolation. It takes the human being, made in the image of God, and qualified for eternal progress in the glories of the highest heavens, and degrades him, by law, to a beast, depriving him by law, of every right and claim as man. It strips him by law, of marriage, the first institution given to man after creation, and remaining to him from paradise, and reiterated by Jesus Christ in the Gospel: "Whatsoever God hath joined together let no man put asunder;" and directly separates husband and wife, and parents and children, dealing with men and women, and their children, just the same as with cattle, to be bought and sold in market. Such high-handed wickedness before God, and direct violation of His law in our nation's dealings with one-eighth of its whole population, or with more than four millions of human beings, may call down upon us the severest judgments of heaven. Still, I do now hope that a merciful God is not dealing with us in judgment, but in kind chastisement, though terrible indeed, to lead us, as a nation to repentance, and to put away such wickedness, that again He may exalt us in blessing, above all we have yet experienced, in union, in power, in wealth, in freedom, and in religion, for wonderful designs of good to ourselves and the whole family of man on earth. Therefore, let the minister of the gospel speak directly and often on this sin; let churches condemn its principles and practice, and let the nation be encouraged and sustained in its opposition to it, and in carrying rigorously on the present mighty contest in which it is engaged, to a glorious termination of victory, liberty and peace, and I have no doubt that God will accept our repentance, forgive us our sins, and wonderfully exalt us in the attainment and advancement of every good among men. S. V.

Letter from Steilacoom, W. T.

MY DEAR WILLIE:—I wrote you some time since, giving an account of a murder committed in this place by an Indian. In that letter I intimated that I had a poor opinion of the Indian race. I am now prepared to state that intimation in positive terms. It is too true that "the Indian of falcon glance and lion bearing," the theme of the touching ballad, the hero of the pathetic tale, is gone, and his degraded offspring crawl upon the soil where he walked in majesty. Intemperate in the extreme, covetous of money, idle and indolent to a proverb, copying the vices of white men with wonderful ease, devoid of conscientious scruples, controlled only by the fear of punishment, and that fear not extending beyond this life, these beings are dangerous neighbors, and very unwelcome travelling companions.

I had an adventure with one of these Indians the other day, which seems to me quite remarkable. Trusting it may interest you, I will give the particulars of the affair.

On Saturday, July 19th, I went to Steilacoom, from a place in the country six miles distant. To shorten the road, I crossed the prairie and took a cut through the woods, going in an old trail nearly overgrown with fur and underbrush. For most of the way the woods were thick, and what might be considered dismal. But as I had been through there twice before, I apprehended no danger, and, indeed, nothing occurred to alarm me. Reaching town, I went to the minister's house where I had been staying and overhauled my luggage, selecting articles I wished to take with me to the country, and then I packed away those I did not need, and among the articles so disposed of was my revolver, which I threw into the bottom of my trunk, intending to let it have a rest until I should gather up my "traps" for another "move."

I intended to go out that night, but a shower coming up, I accepted the kind invitation of my host, Rev. G. W. Sloan, to remain all night and attend church next day.

While in church on Sunday forenoon, in the middle of the sermon, it seemed that invisible lips whispered in my ear to unpack my trunk, take out my revolver, clean and load it, and wear it around me in my tramp into the country. This surprised me. True, it was necessary for me to go out that night, and I had determined to go by the old trail. But what need was there of a revolver; besides, it was dirty, unfit for use; it was Sunday, and I had no strap; so I drove the idea from my mind and thought no more of it until after dinner; but as I was getting ready to leave, the same invisible lips again whispered in my ear, and this time with great earnestness. It troubled me. It was Sunday. Could a good spirit tell me to clean and load a revolver on that sacred day? It seemed not. I feared if I attempted it, some accident would befall me. But the more I tried to drive the thought away, the more forcibly it uttered its command. I tried to reason myself into the belief that there was no danger, and that I could have no possible use for it. But to no purpose; so up stairs I went, found it, and went to work, and I cleaned it with so great ease that it almost seemed as though unseen hands aided me. Borrowing a strap, which was accidentally left at the house a few days before, I strapped it around me and put out.

Reaching the thickest part of the wood I heard the quick tramping of a horse, and turning saw a mounted Indian close at my heels. Knowing that this trail was not now used for passing with horses, I was at once thrown on my guard, and stepping out of the trail, I took a position at the foot of a large tree, and eyed my strange looking and strange acting *friend!* I saw at a glance that he was a large and powerful fellow, every way unlike those I had seen around the Sound. Reining up, when opposite me, he spoke in his peculiar jargon, at which I shook my head and made no reply. He then spoke in English and asked me where I was going, at which I gave him a very general answer. During this time I had an opportunity to scan him more closely, upon which I saw that he was not only large and powerful, but that his face spoke of crime; that he carried a huge knife in his belt, and from his movements I perceived that he was in the act of springing from his horse towards me, when I squared round, brought the butt end of my revolver in his sight, and put myself in an attitude for using it. Being, apparently, greatly surprised at seeing I was armed, for an instant he fixed his snakey eyes upon the pistol, and sat on his horse like a statue. I knew these Indians are extremely cautious about approaching a person armed with a "repeater," and armed as I was, with one in perfect order, I felt equal to the task of holding him in check. I am confident one shot would have ended his wicked career. But with the cunning for which they are noted, he changed his tone and manner at once, on recovering from the surprise into which he was thrown on seeing me prepared for him, and, trying to smile, asked me to get up on the horse behind him, and ride with him. You can judge whether I would be likely to accept his offer. Being unwilling to take no for an answer, I informed him that to save further trouble he had better go on about his business. He seemed very unwilling to give up his effort, but seeing I was preparing to speak in louder tones than I had been talking, he rode off. I noticed that as he went off he commenced making his horse "baulk," by which means he hoped, I presume, that I should attempt to pass him, when he would get some advantage over me; but I walked very slowly and stopped when necessary, so as to keep him a few yards ahead. Foiled again, he rode on at great speed, and was soon hid in the thick brush. Putting my ear on the ground, I judged he had stopped a few rods ahead, for I could not hear the rushing and tramping of his horse. It then became evident that his object was to secret himself, and spring upon me as I pushed my way through the thick fir. I had but two things to do. I could not turn off, forward or backward I must go. To turn back would subject me to other trouble, as night would soon overtake me, so I determined to go ahead. Drawing and cocking my revolver I put the determination into force. When I reached the spot where I presumed he had stopped, I saw the underbrush in motion. I kept a sharp lookout, and Mr. Indian laid low.

Impelled by two motives, I was not long in reaching the edge of the prairie; one motive was, my preference of an open field when attacked by an Indian—the other was to convince myself beyond a doubt whether he had gone on about his business, or had hid himself in the woods to waylay me. But looking in all directions, on reaching the prairie, neither horse or rider were any where to be seen. This of course left no doubt as to his intention, and as I walked out on the open prairie, feeling that a remarkable premonition and an unseen hand had preserved me from a heartless murder, tears of gratitude filled my eyes.

Upon relating the affair to old settlers, they all gave it as their opinion that I was in great danger.

Oh yes, my dear Willie, had it not been for you I should not have had the revolver, and had it not been for the revolver the tear-dimmed eyes that now look upon this page might never more have gazed upon the sunlight of heaven. The hand that now guides this pen might have been still in death. The heart that now overflows with gratitude to the Father of us all for his wonderful mercies, might have ceased its pulsations forever. And you, my friend, might never have known the cause of my long silence till recognizing each other on the tented fields of the Goodly Land, while clasping each other in the embraces of an everlasting friendship earthly scenes would have been talked over, and all the mystery explained. J. B. G.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 30, 1862.

[For the Pacific.]

The Life of a Good Man.

He was a good man, said the satirist, for his greatest enemy confessed he was rich. Deerfoot runs two miles in five minutes, Armstrong lifts five hundred pounds, and Sayers fights fifty rounds with one hand, and their admirers pronounce each of them a good man. But it is a perversion of terms. For goodness is a moral attribute, and is as applicable to the poor as to the rich, and to the weak as to the strong. When Florence Nightingale set out for the field of battle in mid-winter, to nurse sick soldiers, she was not rich nor strong, and yet she was deservedly accounted good. When Howard left his comfortable home to explore prisons and lazar-houses, and relieve the wants of criminals and outcasts of the vilest character, he was not poor nor was he possessed of great physical strength, and yet the universal voice of Christendom has pronounced him a good man.

The noblest type of manhood is a good man. "For scarcely for a righteous man will one die, yet for a good man some would even dare to die."

The Holy Scriptures furnish us with the lives of several good men. Isaac, for instance, was not so courageous as Abraham, nor so clever and commanding as Jacob; but as a son, husband, father and friend, he was not inferior to either of them. Job, too, (xxix. 11–16) and Boaz, and Joseph the husband of Mary, and Barnabas, were good men. From the few brief notices we have of the life of the last named, it is very evident that he was a loving and lovable character, and most emphatically a good man. He was a Levite, and having embraced Christianity, he began to preach its saving truths with great acceptance, so that the Apostles called him a Son of Consolation. From the connection in which the appellation occurs, it would appear the Church was afraid of persecution; and while the fiery Peter would encourage them to go forward, and James would counsel caution, and John deplore the absence of his Lord, Barnabas could tell them of the desire which many had for reform, and of a great company of the priests who would soon become obedient to the faith. He would comfort them by such a sentiment as this:

> Ye fearful saints fresh courage take,
> The clouds ye so much dread
> Are big with mercy, and shall break
> In blessings on your head.

It is recorded of Ambrose of Milan that when he was induced to devote himself to the oversight of the Church, he resolved to rid himself of the trammels which might interfere with his great work, and so he gave his money to the poor, his estates to the Church, and the care of his family he entrusted to his brother. In that he only followed the example of Barnabas, who, when he became a Christian, dedicated all he had to the service of the Lord. His goodness manifested itself not merely in kind words, but in acts of charity and mercy.

His name next occurs in Scripture history in connection with that of a young man who sought to join the Church, but was kept at a distance owing to his bad character. It was no other than Paul. The good Barnabas heard the story of his conversion and cheerfully introduced him to the Apostles; and, doubtless, as he comforted and encouraged the conscience-stricken persecutor—now a pardoned sinner—the heart of the young man heaved with heavenly strength, which began to move him as it did of old the Hebrew giant ere he went forth to encounter the enemies of his country. To introduce Paul to the Church and enlist him in the work of the Lord was of greater service than the gift of all his goods. Nor can a young man do a greater service to his Church than lay hold upon the young stranger in a strange land or in a great city, and enable him to seek the society of believers.

Paul was not the only young man in whom Barnabas felt interested. John Mark, his sister's son, wished to accompany him and Paul on a missionary tour, to which the latter objected on account of Mark having left his post without permission. Barnabas felt inclined to forget and forgive, and as charity hopeth all things, he took his nephew again on trial, and, parting from Paul, they went another way. His kindness to his sister's son was quite in keeping with the character of the good man, and quite in accordance, too, with the spirit of that Gospel which tells us to forgive "until seventy times seven." His society, too, may have proved a blessing to his young friend, of whome Paul the aged wrote, in his last Epistle, "Bring Mark, for he is profitable to me for the ministry."

The people of Cyprus, among whom Barnabas spent the early part of his life, were devoted to the worship of the queen of love. The Cyprians paid her homage above all others, and by so doing have rendered themselves infamous to the end of time. Barnabas did not overlook them. Armed with the Gospel, he felt himself mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds of iniquity. Interested in their eternal welfare, he visited the home of debauchery where the cypress tree shed dewy teardrops over the graves of the untimely dead, and preaching a full, free and present salvation to all who should accept it, he elevated their affections and hopes above the degrading homage of a deified strumpet, to that of a divine Saviour. And, blessed be God, it is recorded that some of the Cyprians believed, and when persecuted for Christ's sake, they went abroad preaching the Word with such success that Barnabas was sent to help and comfort them. And "when he came, and saw the grace of God, he was glad, and exhorted them all that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord. For he was a good man."

Some do good from policy. They keep their eye on the credit which may be expected to accrue to themselves when the news of their good acts may be noised abroad. Others do good from a sense of pleasure or pain which the sight of some object of charity may awaken. It is much better to do good from *principle*, with the eye of faith fixed on Him whose we are, and Whom we ought to serve. Actuated by principle we shall persevere in the ways of goodness, form places and welcome opportunities of engaging in acts of kindness and charity, and while doing good to others, we shall glorify God. Influenced by principle, we shall be workers together with the Lord, and, as in the vision of the prophet, the olive tree supplied the lamp and the lamp illuminated the temple, our light shall so shine before men that seeing our good work, they shall glorify our Father in heaven. J. H.

OAKLAND LADIES LINT ASSOCIATION.—The ladies of the Oakland Lint Association are requested to meet in the Pavilion, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 15th inst. All the members of the Association are requested to be present.

Mrs. R. E. COLE, Secretary.

The Yuba patriotic fund now amounts to $28,000, and is second to that of San Francisco in this State.

Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

REV. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, D. D.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Evangelist* says that that bold Kentucky champion for Liberty and the Union, Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., had fallen into the hands of the rebels under Kirby Smith. Much apprehension was expressed for his fate. The Cincinnati *Presbyter* says that this is a mistake; it adds:

We have been told by a reliable man, an elder of one of our churches, who is a surgeon in the army, and who passes *ad libitum* between Richmond, Kentucky, and this city, that Dr. B. is at his farm in Fayette county, Ky. He saw him frequently in Lexington since the battle of Richmond. A Kentucky minister also says that General Kirby Smith offered him a guard to protect him, and he decilned it. He is safe. The blood of many secessionists in Kentucky will be spilled, if the rebels do him damage.

THE REV. DR. PLUMER, one of the Professors in the Wister Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, has been forced by the position he has taken in respect to the crisis in our country, to resign. His resignation was unanimously accepted. He has also resigned his pastorate of the Central Church.

The congregation presented a long and ably written remonstrance, in which, among other things, they express a strong desire to retain their pastor. The Presbytery, after a respectful deliberation, granted Dr. Plumer's request. The Doctor then asked for, and obtained, a dismission from the Presbytery of Allegheny City, to connect himself with the Presbytery of Burlington, New Jersey.

The Directors of the Seminary very generously voted to Dr. Plumer his salary to January 1st, and the use of the Professor's house till April 1st.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

Congregational.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN INDIANA.—Indiana was settled largely from the Southern and Middle States. While Ohio and Illinois have numerous Congregational churches, Indiana has few. The General Association, recently organized, reports 28, with 2 local Associations, one in the "Pocket," and one on the east line of the State, near Leiber, in Gay County. The six or seven churches in the "Pocket" were organized on an anti-slavery basis by by Lewis and Levin Wilson, brothers, of Southern birth, and formerly, we believe, Cumberland Presbyterians. The association of churches near Lieber College, was formed in the same anti-slavery interest. The church at Michigan City, in the extreme northwest, upon the Lake, is prosperous, sustains a home Sunday-school of 200, and four mission schools, within seven miles of the city. In one of these there was a revival, and a church of 35 members organized, and a meeting-house, 35 by 80 ft., is erected. This is a fruit of lay labor, largely. There is also, for a wonder, a church in the State Prison! This church at Michigan City bids fair to have soon an association of churches; heretofore it has been Independent. The churches in Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Ontario, Orland and Elkhert, are flourishing, and may become the nucleus of Associations.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF MICHIGAN.—This body has sometimes been called *Presbygational*, from its mixed Presbyterian and Congregational character. It met at Beloit, Sept. 24th. It has 180 churches, 140 ministers. Last year's minutes report 176 churches. The brethren spent a good deal of time on the state of the country, a good deal more on a newspaper. They recommended the observance of a concert of prayer; they projected a 50 cents monthly, with 600 subscribers pledged, to be edited by five ministers.

NEW CHURCHES.—The West Congregational Church, Portland, Me., was organized Sept. 17th with 17 members. A church at Monteno, Ill., of 21 members, was recognized by a Council Sept. 9th.

COLLEGE ITEMS.—Amherst College catalogue gives the names of 220 undergraduates, 42 of whom have leave of absence for the war. Dr. N. S. Manross, a graduate of Yale, 1850, Doctor of Philosophy at Gottingen 1852, took the place of Prof. W. S. Clark, now Col., a year ago. During the revival of last winter, in College, he was converted to Christ. He enlisted this last summer, became captain of 16th Conn., and fell in the battle of Antietam.

Williams College Triennial gives the names of 1908 alumni from 1795 to 1861; Ministers of the Gospel 569, Counsellors of Law 509, Physicians 161, Teachers 146.

THE OLDEST PREACHER.—The late meeting of the General Association of New York was attended by Rev. Daniel Waldo. The 100th anniversary of his birth was celebrated in Rev. Mr. Strieby's church, Syracuse, on the 10th Sept. He accepted Dr. Sprague's invitation to preach, on the Sabbath succeeding, at Albany.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting was held at Syracuse, Sept. 23d. The constitution was so amended as to allow every Congregational church in the State to send its Pastor and Delegate. The churches are very largely not represented in District Conferences. 130 Congregational churches are under care of Presbyteries, and reported in Presbyterian minutes. About 80 are Independent. It was averred that, if reported in one body, the Congregational churches would be the largest body of churches in the State.——The project of a New York Home Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Am. Home Missionary Society, was not pursued, it being thought that the latter Society, located in the State, could do the work as well and without so much additional expense. Rev. Mr. Spencer and Rev. Mr. Murray, former district agents, having withdrawn, Rev. L. Smith Hobart has been appointed General Agent for the State.

VERMONT CHURCHES.—Minutes for 1862 give Churches, 193; Pastors, 72; Stated Supplies, 86; Members, 17,391; Sunday Scholars, 15,647; Average Congregations, 28,906.

MITITARY CHAPLAINS.—W. F. SHOW,

a private in Mass. 5th Reg., was ordained at Somerville, Oct. 6th, to be chaplain of the same. Rev. L. O. Brastow, of St. Johnsbury, becomes chaplain of the 12th Vermont.

MINISTERIAL RECORD.—Henry J. Bruce, ordained at North Church, Springfield, Ms., for the Mahratta Mission. Rev. Joseph W. Backus, late of Leominster, Mass., installed in John street Church, Lowell, Sept. 24th. C. R. Daggett, ordained as Evangelist, Sept. 25th, at Bangor, Me. Joseph Kyte, son of Rev. Felix Kyte, Lumberland, N. Y., ordained, Sept. 25th, at Mechanics Falls, Me. Dr. J. K. Lincoln, of Bangor, ordained as Evangelist, Sept. 30th. B. F. Manwell, ordained Pastor at S. Bridgton, Me., Oct. 1st. Geo. N. Mardin, ordained, Boxboro, Ms., Oct. 2d. S. S. Gardner, ordained, Bellows Falls, Vt., Oct. 3d.

[For the Pacific.]

Prayer for a Child.

Lord, I am but a tender child,
Yet have I heard thy voice so mild,
And given a willing ear;
Jesus, 'twas sweet to hear thee speak,
In tones of love and accents meek:
"The children may come near."

Jesus, thou too, wast' once a child,
Not heedless, selfish, false and wild
As I have often been;
But strict to do thy Father's will,
And every hour with duty fill,
Spotless from any sin.

Now, though seated on thy throne,
Within thy Father's house at home,
Where angels round thee kneel;
Thy heart still loves the little one
Who strives the heavenly road to run;
Thou know'st what children feel.

I love thy character to trace,
I love to think upon the grace
That brought me to this day;
But many snares around me lie,
The wily tempter watcheth nigh
To lead my feet astray.

Oh, let me lay my timid hand
Within thy hand, my Lord, and stand
Upheld and led by thee;
I cannot take one step alone,
Thy love must keep me for thy own,
And my protection be.

When to thy glorious, heavenly home,
Dear Saviour, thou shalt bid me come,
Joyous, I'll haste away
Eager to worship at thy feet,
And all thy love to me repeat
In that eternal day.

No More Lint Needed.

Had a James' shell fallen into the midst of the Lint Associations of the State, they could not have been more thoroughly routed or broken up than they were by the article in the *Bulletin* of last week, on "No More Lint Needed." A few thought to treat it as a Secession *canard*—a trick—a hoax. One lady we have heard went to the rooms of a Lint Association, and worked away alone for two hours to show her want of faith in the rumor. But in the issue of the *Bulletin* of last night the matter has been settled by the following notice:

Dr. Bellows, President of the National Sanitary Commission, has sent to the Ladies' Lint Association here a telegraphic dispatch, that the supply of lint will doubtless be sufficient for the needs of the army after all that has been prepared in California shall have been received. "Hereafter," he adds, "the labor of the ladies will be more serviceable in preparing woolen shirts, drawers and socks for the hospitals." Mrs. H. B. Swain, the Secretary, on behalf of the Association, therefore gives notice to all Lint Associations in the State, that no further exertion in the preparation of lint is necessary, but asks that whatever packages of lint are on hand may be sent as before to San Francisco. The cost of all woolen material for clothing being greater here than at the East, the Association think that it would be wiser to send money for the purchase of such woolen garments as the hospital may require, than to make them in this State. A special meeting of the ladies of the Association will be held this evening at Dr. Anderson's church, Stockton street.

Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sacramento, November 1, 1862.

The return of the yearly season, wisely observed since the days of our fathers, by public acts of reverence and gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts, reminds us of our duty to give expression to that thankfulness which we as a people should most assuredly experience.

A year of remarkable events is drawing to its close. With us, its commencement was signalized by a severity hitherto unknown; storm after storm swept over our State, and repeated floods spread desolation through large portions of our territory; suffering and want usurped the place where before had dwelt comfort and plenty; heavy burthens were imposed upon the generous, charitable, and benevolent, though greatly lightened by the cheerfulness with which they were borne. Throughout the year we have heard from afar the noise of strife, and the clash of arms; Civil War has raged with varied success, and without decisive results; the National Government has not yet subdued its enemies, nor risen above its perils—the People of the United States have before them a great work to accomplish, in delivering the Nation from the dangers by which it is environed. Nevertheless, we have occasion to be grateful to Almighty God for hindering any open active interference of foreign powers with our Government in its endeavors to right itself—for many signal and glorious successes vouchsafed to the National Arms by sea and land—for the readiness and alacrity with which the young and brave have rushed to the defence of Constitutional Liberty—for the assured hope that this most causeless and wicked Rebellion will be speedily crushed, and an honorable and lasting peace be established upon the basis designed by the Fathers of the Country—and for the general prosperity of the loyal States of our Union, where Commerce, Manufactures, and the Arts generally, still flourish in all their former vigor, in striking contrast to the sufferings and convulsions of ungenerous Foreign Powers.

And here, within our own borders, we have reason to be thankful for public tranquility, and exemption from the deplorable strife that rages in some of our sister States—for our freedom from pestilence and epidemic disease—for the prevalence of a charitable and tolerant spirit towards honest differences of opinion—for the return of verdure to our wasted fields, and comfort to our late devastated homes—for abundant harvests, and increase of flocks—for the rich and constant yield of our mines—for the success of our manufactures, and the various attempts to diversify our industry—for the flourishing condition of our cities and towns—for an increasing interest in our schools and charitable institutions—for the assurance that the era is at hand, when will be inaugurated the great material desideratum of California, the Iron Road of the continent, the world and the age—for the numberless blessings of knowledge, civilization, and liberty, and the institutions of religious freedom—for the unmistakable loyalty, and generous sentiments of our population—and for the confidence that the blood of the Nation's children is not a vain offering upon the altar of their country, but a priceless gift that will secure untold blessings to the generations that are to follow.

Now, therefore, I, Leland Stanford, Governor of the State of California, do hereby set apart THURSDAY, the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1862, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I earnestly invite all the people of this young and vigorous Commonwealth to appropriate the day to those uses, by assembling in their customary places of worship, with acts of devotion and religion, and by engaging in such services as shall fitly attest all the grateful emotions of reverent and thankful hearts; to the end that it may please God to continue to us His favors, renew His mercies, and crown all His goodness with the smile of His approbation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, the day and year above written.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

By the Governor:
WM. H. WEEKS,
Secretary of State.

Progress of the War.

The news from the East during the past week has been electrifying; not on account of victories obtained, or defeats suffered, but principally on account of the removal of the Commander, who has so long retained the affection of the army, and the unbounded confidence of the nation.

All last week the journals were confident in their anticipation of an approaching battle, and of the total defeat or utter annihilation of Lee's forces; but, in place of the expected victory, we hear of McClellan's removal, and, immediately following it, of the escape of Lee, and the consequent utter failure of the strategetic *bagging* process, about which so much contemptible rubbish has been uttered on all sides. The following dispatch conveys the first intimation of McClellan's unexpected removal:

SALEM, Va., November 8.—The order relieving Gen. McClellan was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night, and was entirely unexpected. The command was immediately turned over to Gen. Burnside. Gen. Hooker takes Burnside's position. Gen. McClellan and staff leave tomorrow for Trenton, N. J., where he is ordered to report. His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them in a few words of the change. The army is still in motion.

Immediately succeeding this, the date one day later, followed the news of Lee's escape. It is as follows:

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 9.—Gen. Longstreet's corps is said to have left Culpepper Courthouse on last Saturday. Cen. Hill's command was here on Thursday, but retreated to the advance of our troops. Reliable citizens confirm the belief that General Lee has succeeded in eluding Gen. McClellan, and that a large portion of Lee's army is now at Gordonsville. Hill's force and Stuart's cavalry formed Lee's rear guard.

But there are other and graver charges even, tending to prove that McClellan has not been removed without good and sufficient reasons. A dispatch dated November 10, says:

The report of the Harper's Ferry Military Commission is published. General White and Cols. Dutassey and Trimble are acquitted of all blame for the surrender. The Commission find that Col. Ford was given, by Col. Miles, discretionary power to abandon Maryland Heights, but that in the exercise of this discretion he conducted the defense with no ability, and that his exhibition of lack of capacity disqualifies him for command. Col. Miles is convicted of incapacity and criminal neglect, in neglecting to fortify and hold Maryland Heights, the key of the position. The evidence in the report concerning his course with the rebels is such as to raise the strongest suspicion of treachery. Gen. Wool is gravely censured for placing so incapable an officer as Col. Ford in command.

Concerning McClellan, the evidence adduced in the report, and the opinion expressed by the Commission, are most direct and damaging. The General-in-Chief testifies that McClellan, after receiving orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, marched on an average only six miles per day in pursuit, and that in his opinion he both could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. In this opinion the Commission fully concur.

A letter has just been published, written by Gen. Halleck the 28th of October, to the Secretary of War, from which the following is an extract: On the 1st of October, finding that Gen. McClellan purposed operating from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give the enemy battle, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying it until the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. It will be observed that three weeks elapsed since that order was given. In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he removed his army to the south side of the Potomac he could have received supplies almost as immediately as by remaining on the north side.

Of Burnside, who is appointed to succeed McClellan, the *Bulletin* gives the following brief biographic notice:

Of him it used to be thought that his best recommendation was that he was just another McClellan. Cautious, competent, careful, safe, he has not distinguished himself by success. He took Newbern gallantly, and for awhile met no reverses but such as the elements entailed. He never was defeated, but he did not accomplish what the popular expectation demanded. He cut no railroads below Richmond—but then the time never came when the rebels were compelled to retreat from Richmond, and only on that emergency would his arrival at Welden be of extraordinary service. He may have done all that the Department may have ordered him to do, though the people concluded in the lack of data that he had managed only passably well his part. He was born in 1826, at Liberty, Union county, Indiana—the omens are good. He graduated at West Point in 1847. He was at Contreras and Cherubusco, and in Bragg's artillery company when Zack Taylor cheaply immortalized Bragg by asking for "A little more grape." In 1853 he left the service, and latterly has lived in Rhode Island. When this insurrection put on the form of a war against the Government, he was with McClellan and Banks on the Ohio and Central railroad. He raised a Rhode Island regiment and took it into the war. After Bull Run he was made a Brigadier-General. We do not know his politics—we could wish they might never be discovered.

* * * * * * *

He has fought on three sides of Richmond, and never been beaten. At Antietam he had a most desperate task entrusted to him, and he accomplished it through a terrible sacrifice of his men. Probably no other General, except McClellan, knows so well the ground on all sides of Richmond. They might have called Rosekrans from Kentucky, but Rosekrans is a stranger to Eastern Virginia. McClellan had faith in Burnside, that taught the public to believe in him. Now, that Halleck and the President evince their confidence in him, it is to be hoped that at last "the coming man" has arrived.

Immediately succeeding the news of the new appointment comes encouraging news of renewed activity and energy in the conduct of the war:

Advices from Sigel's headquarters state that the rebel General Hill's forces at Front Royal are moving down the valley. Portions of White's rebel cavalry have been captured at Aldie by Stahl's cavalry. The 8th Illinois and 8th New York cavalry entered Culpepper on Friday, capturing two pieces of artillery and several prisoners. The rebels retreated towards Gordonsville, followed by our advance.

The *Herald's* dispatch from the army of the Potomac, says the enemy has retreated to Gordonsville, and will be ready there to give us battle.

An important reconnoissance from Bolivar Heights was made on Saturday by General Geary with a force of 20,000. They surprised the rebels at Charlestown, and pushed on to near Berryville, until the position of the rebels, under Hill and Longstreet, in the vicinity of Front Royal, was discovered, when Geary's army returned with a few prisoners captured.

The steam frigate *Vanderbilt* goes to sea to-night in search of the pirate *Alabama*. The list just published shows that six ships, six barks, six schooners and one brig have been captured and destroyed by the *Alabama*.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—One of those brilliant affairs which shed lustre upon our volunteer cavalry occurred on Sunday morning. Captain Dahlgren, with a company of the 1st Indiana Regiment, and a small detachment of the 6th Ohio Cavalry, dashed into Fredericksburg, where they found eight companies of rebel cavalry. Without giving the enemy time to form, Dahlgren fell upon them. A desperate hand to hand fight ensued, lasting three hours, when the rebels retreated. Our men returned on Sunday night, bringing 39 prisoners, with their horses and accoutrements, and their wagons loaded with army cloth, having lost but one killed and three wounded.

Heavy firing was heard on Sunday night at Sigel's headquarters in the direction of the Rappahannock, which lead to a belief that Pleasanton and Stuart were again fighting there. It is rumored that Pleasanton has driven the rebels off.

The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch says that advices have been received here from our squadron upon the coast of Texas, by which it appears that while a couple of vessels remain at Galveston the others have gone towards the Rio Grande Up to the 20th ult no troops had arrived to follow up the naval successes. The rebels held the country around Galveston, and made frequent incursions into the city. At night the people of the city flocked to the wharves to be protected from the soldiery.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH ASSETS,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS!
Deposited in San Francisco, in compliance with law, for security of Policy Holders,
$50,000.
BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT, Agents.
OFFICE,
N. W. cor. Sacramento and Montgomery sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.
oc30-tf

GROCERIES,
AT
Wholesale Prices!
BOWEN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, etc.
The most extensive assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES
IN SAN FRANCISCO,
306 and 308 Clay street, near Front,
AND
Montgomery Street, Corner of California.
sept25-6m

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WHICH ARE UNEQUALED BY ANY, FOR BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY IN WORKING.
FROM PATENT REPORT.
"This machine, as wonderful alike for the delicacy and accuracy as for the simplicity of its operation, is designed to bless all lands with its munificent ministrations. The belief is confidently entertained that it will become almost as universal as the distaff and spinning-wheel of the olden time; but, unlike these memorials of ceaseless toil, it will enter the homes of impoverished and suffering humanity, to lighten the burdens and brighten the lives of those whose elevation and happiness have been the unceasing care, as they are now the crowning glory, of the Christian civilization of the world."
We have a large and varied assortment of these Machines on hand, for which we are General Agents for the Pacific States and west coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLCUT & CO.,
423 Battery street.
GILMAN & COLLINS, City Agents, 141 Montgomery street. my28

THE
PEACEMAKER
COOKING STOVE!



THIS CELEBRATED STOVE, OF which all who are lately from the East have heard so much, is now for the first time introduced on this coast, in all its varieties of sizes and styles.
The Peacemaker is entirely new in principle as well as arrangement, and is one of those
NOVEL COMBINATIONS
of utility and convenience so characteristic of American skill. The improvements which are here presented we do not hesitate to say, will commend themselves to every candid mind, and will soon secure its
UNIVERSAL ADOPTION.
This Stove, unlike all others, combines within itself
Every Facility and Convenience
desirable for culinary purposes, and is thus free from the cumbrous tin attachments common to all other first class Stoves. While possessing capacity to a remarkable degree, it is yet
The most Economical Stove in use,
requiring, if properly managed, not more than one half the fuel of an ordinary stove or range.
The New York *Reformer* says of this
NOTABLE INVENTION:
"By a new arrangement of the Fire Box, Flues and Hearth, a great economy of fuel is attained, while the surface and capacity of the Stove is nearly doubled. The Broiling and Roasting Chamber is, perhaps, the most noticeable feature of this remarkable Stove. There has never been, to our knowledge, any arrangement for this purpose, entirely satisfactory in its operation. The coals are here dumped directly into the Hearth, and the draft is so arranged as to keep them in a constant glow, carrying all the smoke into the flues of the stove. The broiling chamber is also provided with a set of Hooks and Spit, securing the inimitable roast of the famous old Dutch Oven. The design is chaste and beautiful, while the fittings and finish are most accurate and perfect. In the infinite variety of transformations to which iron is subject, we confess to have never seen a greater triumph of Mechanical art than in the beauty and skill of this Queen of the Kitchen."
Clergymen supplied at a liberal discount.
Water Backs and Reservoirs furnished when desired for city trade.
Responsible agents wanted for every town in the State. Apply to
A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,
New Brick Block, Sansome street, corner Pine.
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.
sept251y

WILLIAM SHERMAN & CO.
Manufacturers and Importers of
CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises
We are receiving by every Steamer,
SUPERIOR AND
MEDIUM CLOTHING,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
All of which we warrant to be of the most superior make.
Sole-Leather Trunks and Valises.
Always in store, a large Assortment of
Ladies' French Traveling Trunks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
☞ Orders for CUSTOM CLOTHING, will receive our most careful and prompt attention.
Nos. 412 and 414 SANSOME STREET
Southeast corner of Commercial.
sept25

GRAY & TRUE,
UNDERTAKERS,
714 Market Street,
(Between Kearny and Dupont.)
Having had more than five years experience in this and Sacramento cities, we are prepared to furnish every thing requisite for funeral arrangements, of the best quality, at greatly reduced rates. Orders for any part of the city or Oakland, filled at the shortest notice.
N. B. No connection with any other house.
WM. D. GRAY
jy17 3m T. TRUE.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE,
This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound is produced by chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and
EFFECTUALLY
freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state.
In operation, the PATENT GREASE works, free from Coomb, or Gum;
PREVENTS
Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost (its liquifying point being 200 degrees,) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry: thus, the evil known as
"FIRING OF WHEELS"
is by its use effectually prevented.
The proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles, without requiring to be re-greased on the road.
☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that the trade mark, H. & L. is on the red covers of the packages.
DEPOT—No. 101 Jackson street.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
jy10 Natoma street, San Francisco.

INSURANCE,
SAFE AND RELIABLE,
Can be had under pledge of
$150,000
CALIFORNIA CAPITAL!
Actually paid in and held subject to Losses,
BY THE
San Francisco Insurance Co.
The Stockholders have paid up in cash the entire Capital of the Company, which, with the first year's accumulated premiums, is deposited and employed in this city, safely and with reference always to its immediate availability for prompt payment of losses; and having chosen for their business what they believe to be prudent and paying classes of risks—with view to permanent soundness—they hope to have the patronage of all who are interested in building up California institutions.
OFFICE,.....621 CLAY STREET,
Insure against Loss by Fire Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. W. BURR, JOHN ARCHBALD, ROBERT TURNER, L. A. BOOTH, C. D. O'SULLIVAN, H. H. HAIGHT, WM. BOSWORTH, WM. F. HERRICK, J. DE LA MONTANYA, JOS. C. EASTLAND, O. L. SHAFTER, EDWARD HULL, JAMES H. CUTTER, HENRY SCHMIEDELL, CHARLES KOHLER, E. F. NORTHAM, GEO. J. BROOKS, JOHN VAN BERGEN, BENJ. D. DEAN, CHAS. H. SEYMOUR, H. J. BURNS.
E. W. BURR, President.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, Sec'y. o3

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.,
Of New York.
INCORPORATED 1821.
Capital and Surplus.....$400,000.

Relief Fire Insurance Company
Of New York.
Capital an Surplus.....$300,000
INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, Vessels in Port, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
Losses equitably adjusted, and paid in CASH here, without delay.
R. B. SWAIN & CO., AGENTS,
sept18-3m 46 Front street.

Varney's New Amalgamator.
TO QUARTZ MINERS.
YOUR attention is respectfully invited to my NEW AMALGAMATOR. It acts on different principles from any other in use. Its amalgamating power is surprisingly perfect, and challenges competition. It requires no attention, the quartz running from the Battery through it in a continuous stream. It runs at any speed, from fifty to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, doing work in proportion.
It is now in use in different places, and doing the work of several
Ordinary Amalgamators.
To supply the demand. Three Foundries are now engaged manufacturing these machines—the Miners' and the Pacific Foundries, San Francisco, also the Globe Foundry at Stockton, where they can be examined by all interested.
jy17-3m THOMAS VARNEY.

FULTON FOUNDRY
And Iron Works.
HINCKLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines, Quartz, Flour and Saw Mills; Cast Iron Fronts for Buildings, Mining Pumps, and all kinds of Machinery, Amalgamators, Etc.
Nos. 47 and 49 First street,
Between Market and Mission, San Francisco.
jy24

Removal.
THE GOLDEN STATE IRON WORKS having removed to Nos. 19 and 21 First street, are now prepared to furnish CASTINGS and MACHINERY for Quartz Mills, Amalgamators, Saw and Flour Mills, together with Caldrons, Grates for Mantels, Building Fronts, Stove and small Castings of all kinds, with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.
Having had long practical experience in Quartz Mining, we are prepared to construct the most approved kinds of Machinery for reducing ores and extracting gold and silver. Genuine White Iron Shoes and Dies.
Knox's improved Amalgamators and Palmer's Steam Chests furnished at short notice.
mar12 tf PALMER, HANSCOM & CO.

Caution.
ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against manufacturing, selling, buying or using the Steam Chest or False Button for Amalgamating Pans, as per my plan, without my consent, as I have applied for a Patent on the same.
W. A PALMER.
San Francisco, February 27, 1862. mar12 tf.

A. C. SWEETSER.
ARCHITECT,
Real Estate, Insurance, and General
AGENT,
No. 47 Fourth Street, between J and K,
Odd Fellows' Block, SACRAMENTO.
Residence, N. E. corner 10th and G streets.
oc23

SETH BABSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 187 J Street, between Sixth and Seventh.
SACRAMENTO
ap17

DR. J. B. BEERS & SON,
DENTISTS,
No. 616 CLAY STREET,
Teeth inserted upon Gold, Cheoplasty and Vulcanized RUBBER.
ALL OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH
Performed in the most Skillful and Approved Manner and on the most reasonable Terms.
je26

EMPIRE BATHS,
625 MARKET STREET, 625
Opposite Montgomery street, San Francisco.
Russian Baths, Wash Baths, Steam Baths.
Sulphur Baths, $1; Pack Baths, $1; Electrial Baths, Seventy-five cents; Single Baths, Fifty cents; Baths by the month at REDUCED RATES. sept18

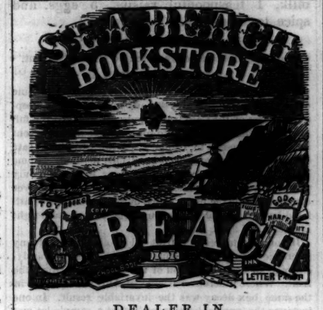
REDINGTON & CO.'S
SUPERIOR YEAST POWDER
WARRANTED TO MAKE
Light, Sweet and Nutricious Bread.
EQUALLY ADAPTED TO
LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT, BUCKWHEAT, and OTHER CAKES.
Gingerbread and Cakes of all kinds,
Warranted fully equal to any in the Market
ASK FOR
Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,
And take no other if you would have uniformly
GOOD BREAD.
Manufactured and sold at wholesale by
REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.
☞ For sale by all respectable Grocers everywhere. je5

HENRY K. CUMMINGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Dealer in
FRUITS, PRODUCE &c.
No. 63 MERCHANT STREET,
Opposite Washington Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Particular attention paid to Consignments. ap1

HARDWARE.
L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
English and American Hardware,
CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS' AND
MINERS' TOOLS, ETC. ETC.
206 AND 208 BATTERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento,
ap1 SAN FRANCISCO.

HAWLEY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools,
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Corner of California and Battery Streets,
ap1 SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. OBERGH,
(Successor to F. Clarke)
At Bookstand S. E. cor. Third & Market sts.
Blank Books and Fine Stationery,
WRITING PAPER,
WRAPPING PAPER,
INK OF ALL KINDS,
PENS AND FINE POCKET
CUTLERY.
A B C Cards, Blocks, Picture Books, Story Books, Daily and Weekly City Papers, Atlantic Papers and Magazines.
School Books, House Bills and a great variety of notions. A good assortment always on hand at the lowest rates. jy31



DEALER IN
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Sunday School Music Books,
AND
JUVENILE AND GIFT BOOKS,
34 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Opposite the Lick House.)
Here may be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adopted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.
Family BIBLES, and BIBLES of all sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportation added.*
The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added
Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NEW BOOKS, received by every Steamer. oct1 3m



UNION BOOK STORE
ALLEN & SPI-ER,
Importers and dealers in
School, Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
ALSO,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,
From the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, Methodist Book Concern, and other Publishers.
No. 542 Clay street, just below Montgomery
SAN FRANCISCO.
J. E. ALLEN. R. P. SPI-ER.
je15 3m

A. ROMAN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Importers and Publishers,
Have for sale the Finest and Largest Stock of Miscellaneous Books ever imported into this market, and at Prices defying Competition. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves
Irving's Life and Letters,
By Pierre M. Irving, nephew of the late Washington Irving—a new, full and beautiful Biography made up from documents left by the deceased, 3 vols. large 12mo., Sunnyside edition.
Also, in 3 vols., black cloth, bevelled edge, uniform with the well known National Edition of
Washington Irving's Works,
In twenty-one Volumes.
Photograph Albums,
For Cartes de Visite. These fashionable articles in new, improved and beautiful styles, for the Center Table, in cloth, morocco, antique and velvet; ornamented tooled edges, panel sides and cameo clasps.
Cartes de Visite,
Of One Thousand Prominent Characters.
REBELLION RECORD,
A full, accurate and systematic collection of data concerning the present War, with Maps, Plans of Fortifications, Documents, &c.,—being a larger amount of correct information on the subject than can be obtained in any other shape for ten times the price—3 large 8 vo. volumes, in cloth, sheep and fine bindings.
Wholesale and Retail Book Establishment,
417 and 419 Montgomery street,
jy10 3m (LeCount's Building)

W. H. BAXTER & CO.
Importers and Manufacturers of
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
SADDLERY WARE, &c. &c.
Concord Stage and Buggy Harness,
Trotting, Chaise and Farm Harness. Also, Bitting Harness, Saddles, California Ranger, and Mexican, all kinds.



BAREY'S HORSE TRAINING HARNESS
Made to order, and Instruction given for using them. We invite you all to call and see us, at
407 Battery Street bet. Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb13 1y

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.
MRS. G. M. BLAKE.....Principal.
MISS M. A. SHATTUCK..Associate Principal.
This school, located in the healthy town of Oakland, within easy access of San Francisco, will commence its next term, Monday, July 28th. Having ample accommodations for boarders, it affords a most desirable home, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. During the past term it has added the advantages of two accomplished teachers, Mrs. Huggins and Mrs. Oliphant. Circulars containing full information as to terms and course of study pursued, can be obtained on application to the Principal, corner of Fifth and Jackson streets, Oakland. jy24

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMships will be despatched in the month of November:
CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Comd'r, Nov. 21st
From Folsom street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. punctually,
FOR PANAMA
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP,
First St., bet. Mission and Howard.
Important improvements and additions have been made during the past winter to this already extensive establishment, so that we are now enabled to offer greater facilities for the manufacture of machinery than any other establishment west of the Rocky Mountains.
Our use of Patterns it is well known is the most complete and extensive, embracing every variety of improved machinery in use on this coast.
We have on hand and make to order,
High and Low Pressure Engines
Both Marine and Stationary.
QUARTZ MILLS
Of every description, including many new and important improvements.
STAMPS AND DIES,
Made of Iron imported expressly for this purpose vastly superior to any other in use.
MINING PUMPS OF ALL SIZES.
FLOURING MILLS,
Gang, Sash, Muley and Circular Saw Mills, Car Wheels and Axles of all dimensions, Building Fronts, Horse Powers, Smut Mills, Boiler Fronts, Windmills,
Together with all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, Furnished at short notice.
Quartz Screens of every degree of Fineness, Made of the best Russia Iron.
We would call especial attention to our new and improved STEAM AMALGAMATOR, which for capacity and effectiveness, we are confident will far surpass any in use.
☞ Steamboat work promptly attended to.
feb20 GODDARD & CO.

SNEATH & ARNOLD, *Sacramento.* | SNEATH, BOARMAN & CO. *Red Bluff.*
ALMADEN QUICKSILVER AGENTS.
SNEATH & ARNOLD,
Importers & Wholesale Grocers
ALSO DEALERS IN
FLOUR, CORN MEAL,
CHINA AND PATNA RICE.
TEAS, TOBACCO, etc.
Choice Goshen Butter
Selected by our Agent in New York.
☞ Goods purchased of us forwarded by our houses without charge.
408 FRONT STREET BLOCK,
my20 SAN FRANCISCO

TRY THEM! TRY THEM!!
MASON & HAMLIN'S
ORGAN
HARMONIUMS.
ARE BETTER THAN
CHEAP ORGANS!
A. KOHLER,
Sole Agent, San Francisco.
oc9

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
Lower side of Plaza, near Clay street.
SAN FRANCISCO.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
AND
GENERAL AGENCY,
Furnish all kinds of help for Families, Hotels, Farmers, Mining Companies, Mills, Factories, Shops, etc.
Also, have a REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and attend to all business in that line. ap1 1y

NAPA COLLEGE,
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
Prof. WILLIAM VAN DOREN, A. M.,
(Late of Wesminster College, Mo.)
AND THE
Rev. P. V. VEEDER, A. M., of Napa City,
IS NOW OPEN for the reception of Lads and Young Gentlemen.
Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. H. Bancraft & Co., Booksellers, Montgomery street, and of Mr. M. L. Haas, Stationer, 227 Front street, San Francisco. jy3

STOCKTON SEMINARY.
THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF this institution will commence on the 5th of October next, and continue five months. Particular attention paid to those preparing to teach.
For particulars, terms, &c., send for a circular.
CYRUS COLLINS, A. B., Principal.
Stockton, September, 1862. 6w

RASCHE & SONS,
131 Montgomery st. between Bush and Sutter
DEALERS IN
PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c., &c.
Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,
A. M. GALE & CO., New York,
C. MEYER, Philadelphia,
T. GILBERT, Boston,
Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand for SALE and for RENT.
They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply or the following combination: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc.
Pianos and all other instruments Tuned and Repaired; Music copied and arranged for all instruments, New Music published; Music arranged and bound Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.
may8

WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO
Paris and San Francisco,
PIANO FORTES.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS of PIANO FORTES, Church and Parlor Harmoniums, Harmonic Piano Fortes, Reed and Pipe Organs, Melodions, Piano Covers, Music Stools, Music Racks, Etc.
Exclusive Agents for the sale of the Stodart Piano Forte and the Prince Melodeon.
A large stock of Piano Fortes for hire always on hand.
Masonic Temple Building, corner Montgomery and Post streets, entrance on Post. ja17

STEPHEN S. SMITH,
LUMBER DEALER,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF
Market and California Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FARM.

SUNSET.

FROM VICTOR HUGO.

I love the evening, golden and serene,
Whether it gild old manors, dimly seen
Among their green embowering shrouds,
Or make the distant fog a bank of fires,
Or shoot through azure skies its thousand spires,
'Mid archipeligoes of clouds.

O, view the sky! A hundred clouds adrift,
Heaped by the wind, grotesquely group and shift
Their nameless forms upon its plain;
Beneath their edge the pallid lightnings flare,
As if, in haste, some giant of the air
Unsheathed and sheathed his sword again.

Athwart their shadows still, the sunlight streams,
And makes the straw-thatched cottage with its beams
Burn like a regal palace bright;
With mist disputes the vague horizon's view,
And, falling upon hazy meadows dim,
Lies shining in bread pools of light.

Sometimes I seem to see, suspended black,
And huge, a crocodile, with ridgy back,
And tripple rows of sharpened teeth;
Along his leaden breast the sunbeams glide,
A thousand crimson cloudlets flake his side,
Or gleam like burnished scales beneath.

Anon a palace forms; then shakes the air,
And, quick as thought, the cloudy structure fair
Topples in shattered ruin down;
Far o'er the sky, its vermeil turrets spead
With downward pointing spires, hang overhead,
Like mountain pinnacles o'erthrown.

These leaden, iron, copper, golden clouds,
Where thunder, lightning, storm, or whirlwind shrouds
Itself asleep with muttered roar—
'Tis God who hangs them in the skies profound,
As hangs the warrior from his ceiling round
His ringing arms, when war is o'er,

All vanish; and like a great red globe of brass,
That's cast into the furnace's molten mass,
Hurried adown the western slope
The sun, beneath the cloven waves submerged,
Flings up a fiery spume of clouds dispersed
In flanks o'er all the welkin cope.
O, view the sky! and, while the daylight fails,
Always and everywhere, beneath its veils,
A Love ineffable behold;
Its solemn beauty masks a mystery—
Summer, when gemmed with night's embroidery,
When black and pall-like winter cold.

RIBBON GARDENING.

This is a method of arranging plants so as to represent ribbons or scrolls. It is easily performed by any one, and is a pleasing addition to even the humblest yard. A curved or wavy bed is cut out in the smooth turf of the lawn, say four feet wide and ten or fifteen feet long. Certain suitable colors for the ribbon having been fixed upon, (perhaps red, white and blue,) plants are to be selected which will give these colors. No one set of plants is better for this purpose than verbenas. A row of scarlets or crimsons is set on one side of the bed and along its whole length; next, a row of whites; and then a row of blues. These as they grow are to be pegged down and confined to fixed limits so as to represent stripes of color. Geraniums may be used for the same purpose, though they make a coarser ribbon, and give only the different shades of red, pink, and white. If used, it will be quite effective to set either a golden or silver-edged variety on one edge of the ribbon. Petunias, Ageratums, Pyrethrums, Cupheas, etc., answer very well in making ribbons. Annuals may be used for the same purpose, but they do not come into bloom until late in the season. German Asters, for instance, their different colors arranged in rows, make a grand display. Portalucca, Candytuft, Phlox Drummondii, Eschscholtzia, Clarkia, and others of like habit, are quite desirable. These ribbons, to be most effective, should be *looked down upon* from above, say from a window, or balcony, or high porch. The grass around them should be kept shorn quite short and smooth, and the colors kept rigidly confined within their limits.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Comparative Estimate of the Value of Horses and Oxen.

It is generally agreed that horses travel faster than oxen, and that on a farm consisting of plains and destitute of rocks, a pair of horses will do more on the plough and harrow than a pair of oxen. Horses will wear longer than oxen; that is, farm horses will last to work till twenty years old, but oxen should not be kept half so long, though some work till they are fourteen. But after admitting so much, we may be allowed to say a word or two in favor of the practice of keeping oxen.

And first as to the cost of the animals Oxen of equal weight with horses are bought for one half price. Oxen are worth something after they are worn out in work—horses are not.

Oxen are not half so liable to disease as horses are. An insurer will ask fourfold more for insuring the health of horses than of oxen.

The gearing of oxen costs less by half than that of horses. A wooden yoke lasts longer than leather harness, and it is put on and off in half the time.

One chain answers for two oxen, but two horses must have four. Oxen are more patient than horses, and will carry a more even yoke. They start a load better than horses, particularly in a snow-path, where the runners stick to the snow.

Oxen can be entrusted with hired men at less risk than horses. They are soon taught to draw the plough, and are driven by the ploughman without any reins.

We have not a large proportion of farms without rocks and stumps, and where the land is rocky there is no comparison between oxen and horses.

In regard to cost of keeping, there would be but little difference if both were kept on the same food. But many of our farmers keep oxen through the winter on coarse hay, straw, and husks, which would not keep horses alive.

Our own oxen (half-blood Devon) never have any but cheap hay, husks, etc., through the winter, though they labor much of the time. When April comes they are kept on good hay, and thus they learn the difference between cheap and costly living. Oxen of the right breed are very readily fattened, and their beef is better than that of cows or young cattle, and brings more in the market.

When farmers quit raising and keeping oxen, people must quit eating beef and tanning ox-hides.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

SELECTED RECIPES.

Tomato Pudding.—Slice the tomatoes, place a layer of them in the bottom of an earthen dish, cover with bread crumbs, profusely seasoned; add another layer of tomatoes and cover with bread crumbs as before, and, when the dish is filled, place on the top a piece of butter. Put the dish into a moderate oven, and if two layers of tomatoes fill it, twenty minutes will be long enough for them to be sufficiently cooked.

Broiled Tomatoes.—In order to have tomatoes nice, cooked in this manner, the largest ones must be selected. Cut them into rather thick slices, seasoning each piece with pepper and salt. Use an oyster gridiron to broil them on—a common one will answer—and cook them but a few moments. When sent to the table, add butter.

Scalding Peaches to Peel Them.—W. Hunt, of New York City, informs the *Agriculturist*, that he has tried scalding peaches the same as tomatoes, to loosen the skin, and finds it an admirable plan for peaches that are *fully ripe*. Put them in a pan, pour boiling water over, and let them stand a minute, but not long enough to cook beyond skin deep. The skins will then cleave off readily without waste, as we have proved by trial.

A Good Home-made Yeast.—Peel and boil twelve potatoes; pour off the water, and jam fine. With ready boiling water from the tea-kettle, scald two quarts of sifted flour in a pan, making it about the consistency of thick paste. Add a teaspoonful of ginger, a tablespoonful of *salt*, and the potatoes before prepared, heating the whole well together. When *cool*, add four yeast cakes, previously dissolved in warm water, or a teacupful of hop-yeast. The above quantity will do for a "baking" of three loaves, *four times*, by keeping in a *cool* place. It has this advantage over the usual prescriptions for potato yeast, while answering about as well, viz: that it does not need to be made on every baking day.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Cocoanut Cakes.—Skin one cocoanut and grate fine; add 1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. flour, 1 teacupful milk, 1 lb. sugar, 8 eggs, and spice to the taste.—*Ib.*

Cocoanut Jumbles.—1 grated cocoanut, 1 teacupful flour, 1 teacupful butter, 2 teacupfuls sugar, and the whites of 3 eggs. Mix and drop them on baking tins, a little distance apart. They are very nice.—*Ib.*

French Loaf Cake.—1 lb. flour, 1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. raisins, I-2 lb. butter, 1 cup new milk, 1 teaspoonful raisins, 5 eggs, and spice to taste.—*Ib.*

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

APPLES TO CHINA.

In conversation with a fruit grower, who has had some experience in the two past seasons, in regard to the keeping qualities of the California apple, we learned the following details in reference to some sample packages sent in different vessels to China. Several varieties of late keeping apples were packed in various methods. Some boxes had each apple wrapped in paper, others had only paper between the layers, others again had only a layer of paper inside the box. Some of the cases were ventilated by having holes bored in them, others were tight like the usual apple boxes.

In some instances the fruit all spoiled, without any reference to quality or packing; in these cases, apparently, stowage or bad ventilation of the ship was against the fruit. Where different varieties of fruit were packed in the same box decay was the invariable result. In one instance the apples kept so well that a sample lot was brought back here from Hongkong perfectly sound.

The result of our friend's experience goes to show, that if our late keeping apples are picked carefully from the tree, sweated and wiped dry, before packing into the ordinary fifty-pound boxes, without paper or other material between the apples or layers, with reasonable care on shipboard, they will successfully make the voyage; the same care in picking, packing and stowage being necessary, that has always been usual in the shipment of apples on sailing vessels from New York to Europe. In his opinion the experience has been sufficient to show that our small and medium hard apples, will, in most instances, prove the best for the shipper; but, that satisfactory results cannot be expected from the large apples, or those grown on wet or alkali soils.

As shipments of apples will doubtless be made in greater amount the present season than in any preceding, the result of the general experience will in all probability demonstrate the best methods of packing and stowage, as well as the varieties best adapted to this trade. Although we have as yet but seldom seen late keeping California apples in our market, most of our orchardists have been able to show apples six or eight months from the tree.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

It has become a fact, established in the mind of every man who has considered the subject, that Nevada Territory must be connected with the sea by a railroad at an early day. The necessities of the Territory demand it. Already we hear that freight to that country commands seven cents a pound, and teams cannot be had to supply the demand at that price. One of the newspapers of the Territory advises that goods be shipped there in large amounts, as the supply of goods in the market is not equal to the winter demand.

As yet the mineral wealth of the silver region is scarcely begun to be developed. Comparatively but few leads have yet been struck. The great future of the Territory is apparent, and fast opening to the astonished gaze of the world. That future calls for a speedy communication with the seaboard. The silver and gold which are to pour over the mountains, and the supplies flowing back in exchange must have a railroad. In our opinion the great necessities of the Territory will force the completion of a railroad from some eligible point in California to Virginia City in five years at the farthest. The population swarming into the Territory, will, at its present rate, if employed in developing the resources of the country produce such results that nothing short of a first class rail road actively employed will meet the requirements of that Territory.

If the statistics of travel over the various roads to the Territory were collected, it would be found that a rail road in operation now would be one of the best paying institutions in the world. Capitalists have but to be informed of these facts to bring to the enterprize all the necessary means. The money kings are already enlisted, and beyond a peradventure not many months will elapse before we shall see the work go marching on.—*Trans. ript.*

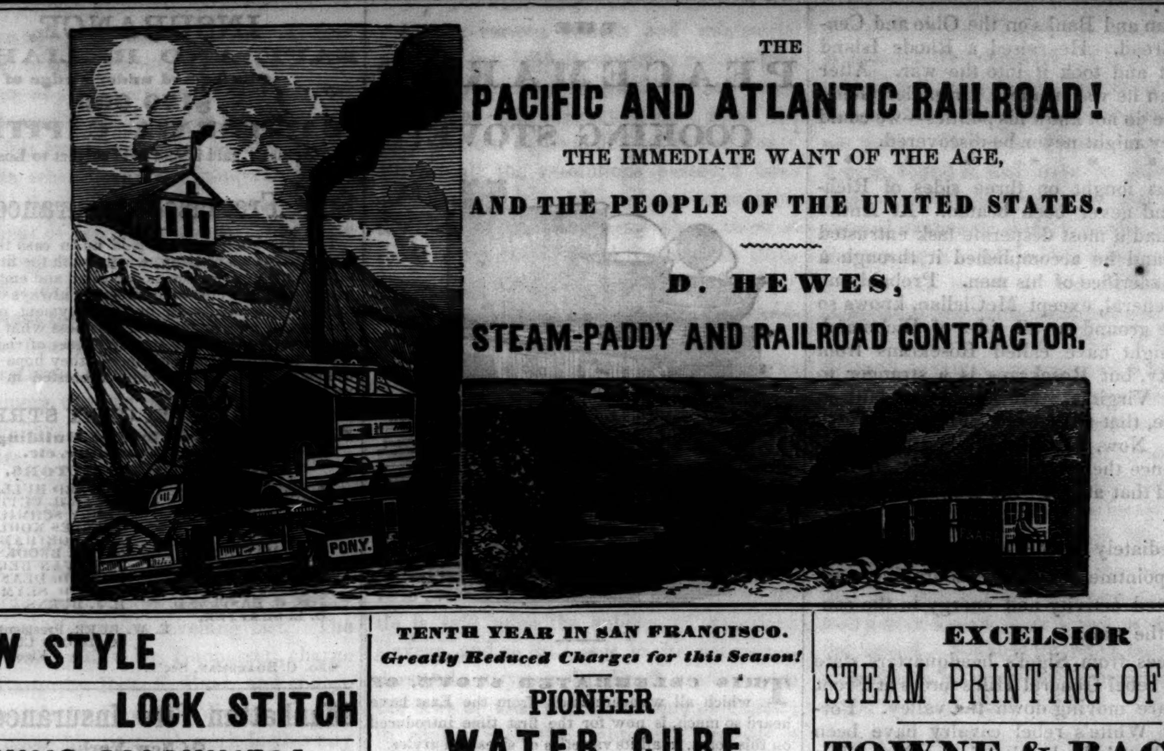
CAPITAL REQUISITE FOR MINING.

Among the thousands of hard working, honest, industrious men, who applied themselves to the work of gold-digging at an early day, and whose efforts have been rewarded only with a continued series of disappointments, there is scarcely one to be found but what will admit that his misfortunes are almost wholly chargeable upon himself. While he claims, and truly too, that he has always been industrious, he admits, what experience has forced him to acknowledge, that the chief cause of failure in accumulating a competency, has been owing to his efforts being misdirected. While hundreds have realized large amounts of money annually in every mining section of the State, hundreds more have spent their time and labor to no profitable purpose; and in many instances, men of energy and ability have lost all hope of prosperity, and become perfect wrecks. They never for a moment failed to believe that California was the best country in the world for a working man, but yet they feel that their advent into the country was the great misfortune of their lives. This is almost the invariable result of things in transient communities, where labor has no permanent basis, but every individual is scrambling for himself, without any link of interest other than to get away as soon as possible, binding him to his avocation. This has been the state of affairs to too great an extent in all mining communities. But matters are changing. The discoveries of inexhaustible mineral wealth in the mountains requiring large investments of capital for their development, have produced another state of affairs. Thousands are now *sure* of good wages, who, while thrown upon their own resources, could not save a dollar. Had the labor of thousands of these hard-working men been rewarded with small wages, their accumulations would now have amounted to a comparative competency, and what to them now is a matter of necessity would have been a matter of choice. The day has come, however, when the mining interests of the country will be conducted with more profit to all concerned. Not only will the investment of capital in the mining counties be of incalculable benefit to the laboring class but to the country at large. The permanent, general and profitable employment of men depending upon their labor for the means of support, will not only be a matter beneficial to the laborer, but an element of prosperity in all other pursuits. Permanency in the laboring interests will give security to the commercial and vigor to the agricultural branches of industry, and tend to the better regulation of the whole. It is when the varied branches of industry are equalized that a country prospers. The investment of large amounts of capital in the mines will encourage capitalists to invest with a feeling of security in other fields. We look upon the concentration of capital directed to the development of the mineral wealth of the mountains as a most cheering and lasting source of prosperity of the country.—*Stockton Independent.*

California as a Vineland.—It has been very frequently remarked that the United States possess the elements of future power and wealth in the diversity of their productions. Each section supplies the other with some material of comfort or luxury, and receives some benefit in return. No State is likely to contribute more largely to the common wealth than the new empire of the Pacific coast. The products of the country have enabled the National Government to dispense with the aid of foreign usurers, and to sustain its credit amidst unprecedented trials. Upon the return of peace, we anticipate other and not less gratifying results from development of the agricultural resources of the State. It is chiefly in the vineyards of California, however, that we of the Atlantic States are to become interested. We do not desire to see the consumption of whisky increase; we cannot afford to buy brandies and wines from France, while our country is burdened with debt—and we ought not if we could. All experience shows that the inhabitants of wine growing districts are temperate; while in colder countries by the use of fiery potations the people are far more debased with drunkenness. This has been the case for centuries, and we do not suppose that either legislation or preaching is likely to reverse the immemorial result. The true reformer, then, will favor the production of light wines, to take the place of brain paralyzing whisky; and the fabricated liquors into which so much good breadstuffs are every year distilled.—*Boston Journal.*

Argue not with Temptation.—I say to the young man about entering life as a free agent. Whenever you are tempted to do something which you have been brought up by honest parents and teachers to know to be wrong, rather do it than argue about it. Without an argument you may commit the fault, repent, and atone it, because you have not frittered away the conviction that you have done wrong; but if you once make the wrong an open question, and consent to argue with perhaps a more practised casuist than yourself—his argument taking part with your temptation—then the chance is that you do more than a wrong thing; that you do wrong upon philosophical system, and will, very soon substitute custom for conscience. Never be argued out of your soul, never be argued out of your honor, and never be argued into believing that soul and honor do not run a terrible risk if you limp into life with the load of a debt on your shoulders, and, as the debt grows heavy and heavier, the hiss of some lying fiend in your ear: "Shake it off; you need not be bankrupt; there is an alternative." "O heavens! what alternative, say?" and the fiend whispers low, suasive words—for the fiends argue well—suasive words which, put in plain English, mean this: "Be a cheat; be a swindler."

NATH'L HOLLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
South-West corner of Clay and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
House, Taylor street, below Jackson. ap2



THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD!
THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,
AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
D. HEWES,
STEAM-PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

NEW STYLE
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES!
Grover & Baker
Have just introduced
New style Lock Stitch
Family Sewing Machines of
The same patterns, and
At the same prices as
Their celebrated, Grover &
Baker Stitch Machines.
Purchasers can now have
Their choice of either stitch,
And the privilege of
Exchanging for the other
If not first suited.
The "Grover & Baker" is the
Only Sewing Machine Co.
That manufacture Machines
Making the Lock Stitch,
And Sewing Machines
Making the Grover & Baker
Stitch, and therefore is the
Only Company that can
Satisfactorily supply the
Wants of the public.
R. G. BROWN, Agt., 329 Montgomery st.
fe26 SAN FRANCISCO.

HUMPHREYS'
Specific Homœpathic Remedies.

Price of Single Boxes—cents.

No.		Price
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying, Wakefulness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Gripings, Billious Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Vomiting	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Congestion	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Painful, or Delaying	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions Erysipelas, Scald Head	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain in the Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings and Ulcers	.50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility, or other Results of Early Evil Habits	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, Too Frequent, Scalding, or Painful Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure or Spasms; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations, and Diseases of the Heart	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES
BY CASE, AS FOLLOWS:

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morrocco case and Book, complete	$9 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	8 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 50
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 50
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and Book,	2 50
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and Book,	2 50
Single boxes, with directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 25.	

☞ These Remedies by the Case or Single Box, are sent to any part of the country by Mail or Express. Address
J. B. OWENS,
No. 10 Third street,
And Sold by Dr. Humphreys Agents everywhere.
sept18

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Teeth! Teeth!
EXTRACTING WITHOUT PAIN, $1
DR. W. H. IRWIN, Dentist,
205 Third St., 2d door south of Howard.
All branches of Dentistry performed in the NEATEST POSSIBLE MANNER.
☞ None better on this coast,
☞ And no exorbitant prices.
mar20 W. H. IRWIN, M. D., Dentist.

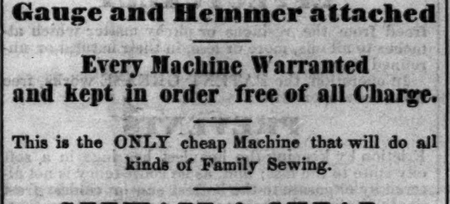
SATHER & CHURCH.
Bankers.
Corner of Clay and Battery sts.
DRAW EXCHANGE AT SIGHT IN sums to suit, on
American Exchange Bank..........New York.
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank...Boston.
Drexel & Co.........................Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co.................London.
Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.
Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates and make Collections on favorable terms.
ap9

TENTH YEAR IN SAN FRANCISCO.
Greatly Reduced Charges for this Season!
PIONEER
WATER CURE
AND
ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS!
Electro-Magnetic, Electro-Vapor, Magnetic, and Pure Vapor or Steam Baths,
FOR THE
CURE OF COLDS,
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Oak Poisoning, Nervous Disquiet and Sleeplessness, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Panama Fever, General Debility, Seminal Weakness, "Dreams," etc., etc., and are also used as aids to the speedy, perfect, and permanent cure even in its worst forms of
DYSPEPSIA!
MERCURY and all other MINERAL POISONS are REMOVED from the Human System by proper usé of these baths.
☞ OBSERVE THE PRICES! ☜
Single Bath, Six bits....Eight Baths, five dollars.... Twenty Baths, ten dollars.
(*Electricity* without extra charge.)
☞ Boarding, Baths and other treatment, in all ordinary cases, twelve dollars per week, and less by the month.
☞ Boarding, Lodging, Baths and other treatment, in all ordinary cases, only fifteen dollars per week, and less by the month—at
"DR. BOURNE'S,"
629 Market Street, 629
Facing Montgomery st, San Francisco.
Be very particular to notice the number, 629, and the name on the door, and thus avoid deception and injury by falling into the hands of ignorant and inexperienced persons. This establishment has no less than TWENTY Electro-Chemical Baths, which saves delay and loss of time, and is open from SIX in the morning until NINE o'clock in the evening, Sundays excepted, when the doors are closed at TEN o'clock in the morning.
The above named baths DR. BOURNE introduced first to the people of this coast, and gave them their present celebrity by adopting a style peculiar to himself, and which some miserable, ignorant humbugs, both in this city, and throughout the State, have vainly tried to imitate, to the injury of those falling into their hands, and also to the character of the Baths—which should always be remembered—that those who wish to avoid imposition, injury and disappointment will be CAUTIOUS to shun such persons, and although they may be unprincipled enough to assert that they have been pupils of Dr. Bourne, not to believe THEIR FALSEHOODS, as Dr. Bourne has never given instructions, nor taught the first one of them the first principles even of this mode of bathing and curing disease; which, under Dr. Bourne's management is the most simple, pleasant, safe, permanent, and the quickest and cheapest mode of treatment ever known. Thousands can testify to the truth of these assertions.
In addition to the baths already named, there also are the DOUCHE; Sitting, or Hip; Full, or lying down; Half; Head; Eye; Foot; Leg; Arm; Elbow; Hand; Finger; and so many others, with local appliances of all kinds, for the cure of the aches and pains which afflict humanity that it would tire you to read about them all—but nothing can be more pleasant to the sick person than Dr. Bourne's mode of curing disease without medicine.
DR. BOURNE, Physician to the "Pioneer Water Cure," HAVING HAD AN EXPERIENCE of nearly TWENTY YEARS, can safely promise those who are ailing, a better guarantee for successful treatment, than those whose chief boast is the fact that they attended lectures and read books a few months, and paid $100 for a diploma—whose doings prove how much [little] they really know, and whose miserable failures must not be charged to Dr. Bourne, who, almost at the commencement of his practice, abandoned the horrible freezing and starvation "system" so prevalent in water cures even at this day. It would require a very "Distinguished Professor," to make Dr. Bourne believe that starving and freezing and throwing away flannels, could be beneficial to one whose vital forces are impaired by disease. No! Dr. Bourne believes in genial warmth, and a *plenty* of the most healthy and nutritious food, even if it does cost more to feed than starve a patient. Dr. Bourne has no sympathy, but only contempt for such mean and stupid persons. je19

SEWING MACHINES!
AT PRICES
Which bring them within reach of All!
THE NEW ENGLAND



SEWING MACHINE
FOR $25!
This Machine stands confessedly at head of every thing now before the public.
In Cheapness, Simplicity, Compactness, Durability and Beauty,
it has no rival. It is made with special reference to the wants of a Family, and any one with the aid of the printed directions can learn to work it successfully in a few hours.
It will work from leather to the finest cambric without the change of needle, tension or feed.
It gives the best satisfaction where it is sold, and all who use or examine, pronounce it
Better adapted to the w nts of every Family than any other Machine
now offered to the public.
Gauge and Hemmer attached
Every Machine Warranted and kept in order free of all Charge.
This is the ONLY cheap Machine that will do all kinds of Family Sewing.
STEWART & SHEAR,
General Agents.
No. 60 Second street. No. 60
jy10 San Francisco.



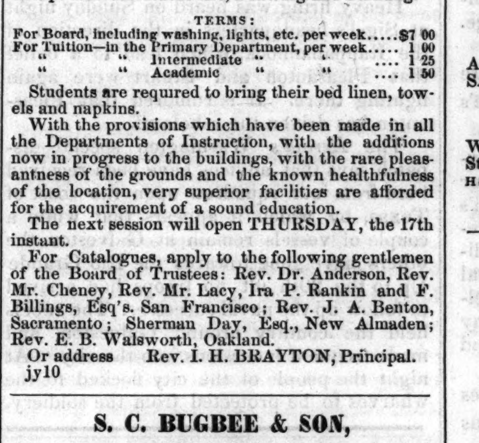
JARVIS JEWETT,
No. 429 Montgomery Block,
AGENT,
jy13 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

EXCELSIOR
STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.
TOWNE & BACON,
BOOK, CARD AND JOB
PRINTERS,
536 Clay Street,
Opposite Leidesdorff,
(EXTENDING THROUGH TO MERCHANT STREET,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

OAKLAND COLLEGE SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF the College of California is thoroughly provided for the education of those who do not design to complete the higher College course, as well as for introducing to that course those intending to pursue it. The necessary branches of a general education, the elements of the sciences of philosophy and rhetoric, and the outlines of history, together with the modern languages, book-keeping, surveying, &c., are taught by competent instructors. Students from abroad board in the Institution under the supervision of the Principal and various teachers, where they are held to a systematic, rigorous but intelligent and kind course of discipline. The entire aim of the instructors is to secure careful scholarship, vigor of thought, manly, cultured deportment and upright character. The younger students form a separate department with the peculiar care which their age renders desirable, and enjoy the same advantages of instruction which are afforded to the more advanced.
The acquisition of the modern languages is universally desirable, both for their disciplinary character and their practical usefulness. In order to induce students to pursue them at an early period in their course, when they can be most easily acquired, the extra charge made in all schools for these studies is remitted. Frencn, Spanish, German and Vocal Music are provided for all; and no extras are charged except Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting.
TERMS:
For Board, including washing, lights, etc. per week.....$7 00
For Tuition—in the Primary Department, per week....... 1 00
" " Intermediate " " 1 25
" " Academic " " 1 50
Students are required to bring their bed linen, towels and napkins.
With the provisions which have been made in all the Departments of Instruction, with the additions now in progress to the buildings, with the rare pleasantness of the grounds and the known healthfulness of the location, very superior facilities are afforded for the acquirement of a sound education.
The next session will open THURSDAY, the 17th instant.
For Catalogues, apply to the following gentlemen of the Board of Trustees: Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Cheney, Rev. Mr. Lacy, Ira P. Rankin and F. Billings, Esq's. San Francisco; Rev. J. A. Benton, Sacramento; Sherman Day, Esq., New Almaden; Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Oakland.
Or address Rev. I. H. BRAYTON, Principal.
jy10

S. C. BUGBEE & SON,
ARCHITECTS,
No. 6 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
SAN FRANCISCO.
REFERENCES:
Rev. T. Starr King, Com. Watkins,
Anniss Merrill, Esq. Moses Ellis, Esq.
Richard Chenery, Esq. fe6

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
MINER'S FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP
First Street, between Howard and Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Flour, Saw, and Quartz Mill Machinery, &c., Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.
HAVING associated ourselves together in the above business, we are now prepared to carry it on in all its branches on as extensive a scale as any in the State. Having been engaged in it in San Francisco for the last eight years, working WITH OUR OWN HANDS, we will say to persons wanting Machinery of any kind, we can furnish it on as short notice, at as reasonable rates, and of as good workmanship, as any other shop in California; and pledge ourselves that no job shall leave our shop until it is done in a thorough and workmanlike manner.
Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Quartz Mills and Mining Machinery, having had large experience in that branch of the business.
HOWLAND'S PATENT ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS.
Our Mr. Howland's contract with the "Pacific Foundry" for the exclusive manufacture of these valuable Mills having expired, we have got up a new set of patterns, and shall manufacture and sell them at REDUCED PRICES.
In the line of CASTINGS we expect to excel. White Iron will in all cases be used for Stamp Shoes and Dies. We also manufacture
KING'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINES,
Cutting one thousand per hour, the best in use; and
Knox' Amalgamators.
W. H. HOWLAND H. B. ANGELL. E. T. KING.
jan26-1y



TREMONT HOUSE
Nos. 416 AND 418 JACKSON STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery,
(Half a block west of the Post Office,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS Hotel is a four story granite front fire-proof building, and conducted as a
LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
It is well arranged with Family or Single Rooms, and at VERY MODERATE PRICES.
A FREE COACH
will be in attendance at the Boats to convey passengers to the above House.
mar17 F. E. WEYGANT, Proprietor.

DR. HENRY GIBBONS, FORMERLY of San Francisco, has returned to this city and resumed the practice of his profession.
OFFICE, No. 6 Montgomery street, opposite the Lick House jy17

JANSON, BOND & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
401 and 403
BATTERY STREET, CORNER CLAY.
ALSO,
MARINE INSURANCE,
UNDER NEW YORK CITY POLICIES.
Insure Merchandise, Specie and Hulls to and from all parts of the world at the lowest rates.
☞ All losses promptly settled by
je5 JANSON, BOND & CO.

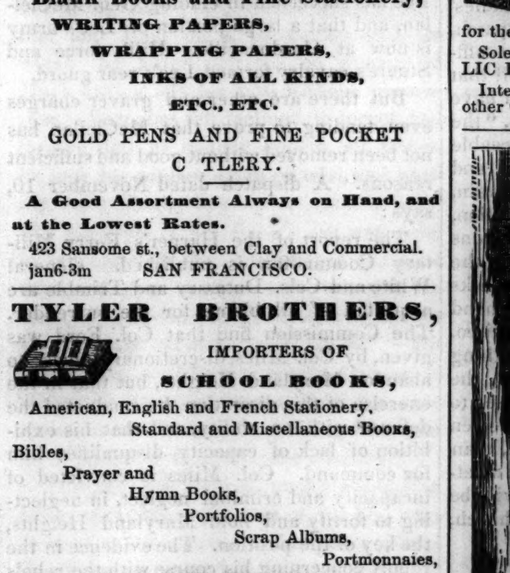
PRESBYTERIAN
BOARD OF PUBLICATION.
This Board has now in San Francisco, a large assortment of Religious Books ranging from
PICTORIAL FIRST LESSONS,
TO
CALVIN'S INSTITUTES.
Pastors who will supply their people with these publications will be allowed a satisfactory discount.
Two hundred and seventy-two of the works are expressly for Sabbath Schools.
TOTAL CATALOGUE PRICE, $91 00,
Or, in cheaper binding, $77 45.
They are in pleasant narrative style, and decidedly religious. Children love these books.
JACOBUS' NOTES
On Matthew, on Mark and Luke, on John and on Acts; in all, five volumes, are a very great help to Sabbath School Teachers, or to any Student of the Bible. Sold separate or together.
JACOBUS' QUESTIONS
Accompanying these Notes, introduce into each lesson one or more questions from the shorter Catechism, greatly aiding the Teacher in communicating clear religious truth.
Tracts furnished at the rate of 15 pages for 1 ct.
Every Christian ought to keep and distribute them. Many might thus be saved who are left to perish unwarned.
The whole work of distribution on this coast is at very considerable pecuniary loss to the Board.
Catalogues furnished when desired.
The above may be purchased, at retail, from C. Beach, Montgomery street.
☞ Address, without care, Rev. S. T. Wells, San Francisco. ap9

ARMES & DALLAM,
(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.
ap1

T. W. STROBRIDGE,
J STREET, CORNER FIFTH,
SACRAMENTO.
Keeps a large and varied stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adapted to the season, and at prices to INSURE SATISFACTION to all.
Also, Agent for
WHEELER & WILSONS SEWING MACHINES.
Which above all others are suited to family uses. Stitcn alike on both sides; all improvements and HEMMER for sixty dollars and upwards. Exhibition d sales room corner Fifth and J, Sacramento.
mh18-tf

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,
Blank Books and Fine Stationery,
WRITING PAPERS,
WRAPPING PAPERS,
INKS OF ALL KINDS,
ETC., ETC.
GOLD PENS AND FINE POCKET C TLERY.
A Good Assortment Always on Hand, and at the Lowest Rates.
423 Sansome st., between Clay and Commercial.
jan6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

TYLER BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
American, English and French Stationery,
Standard and Miscellaneous Books,
Bibles,
Prayer and
Hymn Books,
Portfolios,
Scrap Albums,
Portmonnaies,
CHILDRENS'
A B C D E Cards, Blocks, Picture Books, Linen and Paper Primers.
STORY BOOKS, &c., &c.,
180 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.



DR. PRATT,
DENTIST,
☞ Office in Tucker's Academy of Music, MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Between California and Pine streets.)
PRICES THE SAME AS CHARGED BY the best Dentists in the city to the wealthy; half price or less to the laboring classes, or those who complain of hard times.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
Dr. Pratt is a Graduate of the Rush Medical College of Illinois, and also a Graduate of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati. Fourteen years in practice.
REFERENCES:
Eev. Eleazer Thomas, Rev. Robert McElroy,
Rev. Sam'l D. Simond, Judge S S. Wright,
John Reynolds, Esq., P. Whitbeck, Esq.
S. McCulloch, Esq., dec. 19.

CLOTHING.
JENNINGS & BREWSTER,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
....IN....
CLOTHING
......AND......
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
224 BATTERY STREET.
WE are prepared to exhibit one of the largest and best selected stock of Goods in our line ever offered in this market. Buyers from this State, Washoe, Oregon, Salmon River and British Columbia, are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
Both fine and common, will be found in our stock Our Clothing is made in the most substantial manner and latest styles under the supervision of one of the members of the firm in New York.
New Goods by every steamer. ju24-3

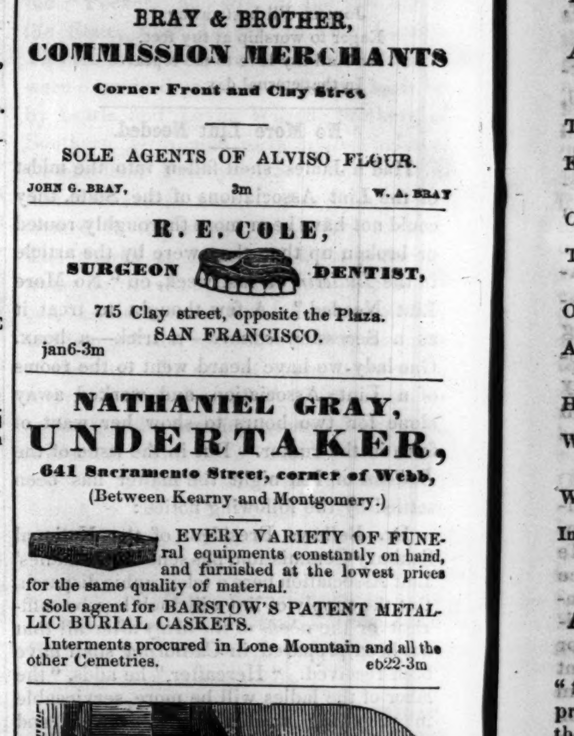
50,000 IN USE!
The Autocrat of the Kitchen!
THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART!
Fuel-Saving and Comfort-Producing
LARGE OVEN!
SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT
COOKING STOVE!
FOR
WOOD AND ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL,
IMPROVED IN 1859,
With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double Sheet Bottom Flue.
Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:
1st. *Durability.*—Lasting with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.
2d. *Manufacture.*—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.
3d. *Capacity.*—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.
4th. *Economy.*—Saving the cost of the Stove in one or two years in the item of fuel.
5th. *Ventilation of Oven.*—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven, (protected by letters patent,) securing a direct drait through the top of the oven, by means of perforating holes in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilating is the only one of any value whatever.
6th. *Entire Control of Heat.*—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.
7th *The Double Sheet Bottom Flue.*—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.
8th. *Broiling.*—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.
9th. *Hot Water Reservoir and Warming Closet.*—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat, and without extra fuel.
10. *Water Back.*—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath room, equal to any range.
☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. Stewart and of the manufacturers are on each stove. None other genuine.
For sale by CALEB M. SICKLER,
422 Kearny street,
Bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.
ap16-1y

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
FROM NEW YORK AND EUROPE.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT of TOYS, Fancy Goods, Baskets and Willow Ware ever offered in this market.
For sale cheap by
TURNAUER & ZINN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Battery street,
mar19-3m Between Commercial and Clay.

BRAY & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner Front and Clay Street
SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.
JOHN G. BRAY, 3m W. A. BRAY

R. E. COLE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
715 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan6-3m

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,
(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)
EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.
Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.
Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemeteries. eb22-3m



HENRY DUTTON & SON,
DEALERS IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
ALSO
WOOD,
PIER No. 7, STEWART STREET,
NEAR CORNER MISSION,
HENRY DUTTON, } SAN FRANCISCO.
HENRY DUTTON, JR. } ie19-3m*

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
The ·ly Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on he Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.
ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.
☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts San Francisco.
LEWIS COFFEY. jan5-3m J. N. RISDON.

SAN FR..NCISCO
CORDAGE MANUFACTORY.
WE have now on hand 300,000 pounds, and are constantly manufacturing
MANILA CORDAGE AND HAY ROPE,
of all sizes, and to order as wanted.
For sale at lowest market rates.
TUBBS & CO.,
oc22-tf 139 Front street.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
133 Clay street, San Francisco.
BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.
N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. mh15-3m

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER THUSRDAY, MAY 1st, the favorite and fast running steamer SOPHIE McLANE, Chas. Thorne, Master, will leave Broadway Wharf DAILY, (SUNDAYS excepted) at 2 P. M., connecting at Alviso with the stages.
For Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, San Juan and Watsonville.
and through to SANTA CRUZ on same day.
Returning, leaves Alviso DAILY at 7 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara at 6 o'clock.
Through Tickets will be furnished on board.
Stages will also connect daily to and from the Warm Springs.
Fare to Alviso, Santa Clara and San Jose, $2 00.
jan16 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.